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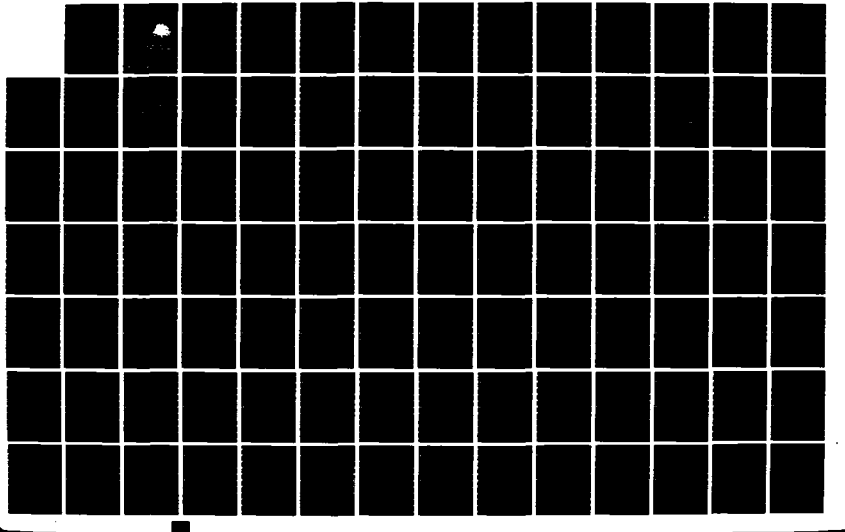

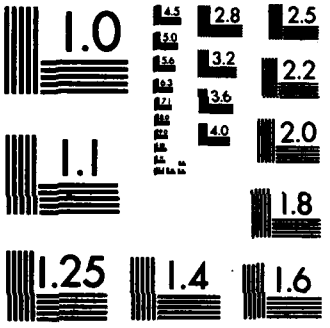

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Sharpley's Bottom Historic Sites

INTERDISCIPLINARY INVESTIGATIONS

TOMBIGBEE RIVER MULTI-RESOURCE DISTRICT ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI

Submitted to:
National Park Service

Funds Provided by:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District

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The report summarizes archeological investigations of Sharpley's Bottom historic sites on the Tombigbee Waterway in Monroe County, Mississippi. Formerly the location of a 1,400-acre slave plantation, Sharpley's Bottom became a tenant farming community which endured in relative isolation and economic deprivation from the 1860s until around 1960 when cotton cultivation was no longer profitable for landlords on the Tombigbee. Phase I archeological survey conducted in 1980 located 21 historic sites in Sharpley's Bottom. Phase II archeological field work conducted in 1981 tested 11 of those sites to evaluate site integrity and to address research questions regarding the transition from slavery to tenancy, the expansion of cash crop tenancy in the Bottom, and changes in tenant economic status. Though rich archival evidence on cotton tenancy was discovered and reported separately in Phase II historical investigations, the archeological field work and analysis did not produce sufficient material culture data to reconstruct a picture of antebellum slave life, nor could the sparse archeological record be used to generate significant conclusions regarding site by site distinctions in tenant life or changes in tenant life over time. For these reasons, additional Phase III archeological investigations were not recommended. Despite the project's recovery of a meager artifact assemblage, the examination of Sharpley's Bottom material culture has recorded the perserverance of a tenant farming community which survived for a century after the Civil War, and the study has raised important questions concerning archeological visibility and salvage within the context of the sustained rural poverty of cotton tenancy.

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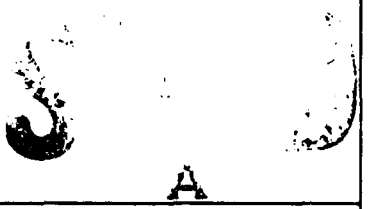

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The report summarizes archeological investigations of Sharpley's Bottom historic sites on the Tombigbee Waterway in Monroe County, Mississippi. Formerly the location of a 1,400 acre slave plantation, Sharpley's Bottom became a tenant farming community which endured in relative isolation and economic deprivation from the 1860s until around 1960 when cotton cultivation was no longer profitable for landlords on the Tombigbee River. Phase 1 archeological survey conducted in 1980 located 21 historic sites in Sharpley's Bottom. Phase II archeological field work conducted in 1981 tested 11 of those sites

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to evaluate site integrity and to address research questions regarding the transition from slavery to tenancy, the expansion of cash crop tenancy in the Bottom, and changes in tenant economic status. Though rich archival evidence on cotton tenancy was discovered and reported separately in Phase II historical investigations, the archaeological field work and analysis did not produce sufficient material culture data to reconstruct a picture of antebellum slave life, nor could the sparse archaeological record be used to generate significant conclusions regarding site by site distinctions in tenant life or changes in tenant life over time. For thes reasons, additional Phase III archaelogical investigations were not recommended. Despite the project's recovery of a meager artifact assemblage, the examination of Sharpley's Bottom material culture has recorded the perserverance of a tenant farming community which survived for a century after the Civil War, and the study has raised important questions concerning archeological visibility and salvage within the context of the sustained rural poverty of cotton tenancy.

PHASE II
ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
AT
SHARPLEY'S BOTTOM HISTORIC SITES
TOMBIGBEE RIVER MULTI-RESOURCE DISTRICT
ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI

INTERIM REPORT
SUBMITTED TO
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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I. INTRODUCTION

Sharpley's Bottom is located in Monroe County, Mississippi, on the west bank of the Tombigbee River just south of the town of Aberdeen (Figures 1 and 2). It is the location of a large antebellum plantation which developed into a tenant farming community after the Civil War. The community at Sharpley's Bottom began and ended as a social unit organized around the production of cotton; it was on the rural margins of the main social group and was tied to the Cotton South through the extraction and export of its agricultural products.

The Bottom is an isolated place; it is surrounded by water on three sides and is accessible by only one road leading to and from Aberdeen. This isolation affected the lives of the inhabitants of Sharpley's Bottom, both as slaves and as tenant farmers. More than most, the people there did have a relatively isolated place in which to organize their own forms of social expression and to realize them in material culture forms. It was an isolation, however, which was sorely constrained by the economic condition of extreme poverty.

Sharpley's Bottom, as a community, was spread out across the river bottomlands, to the hill on the west, along the road to Aberdeen and as far away as the James Creek Church. It included sites: houses, barns, a blacksmith shop, cotton gin, corn mill, sawmill, and churches, as well as features: roads, drainage ditches, artesian wells, a levee and a boat landing.

As part of the Columbus Lock and Dam project of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway undertaken by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, some of the land and resources of Sharpley's Bottom will be impacted by waterway construction. Accordingly, the National Park Service contracted with Commonwealth Associates to conduct interdisciplinary investigations at the Sharpley's Bottom historic sites. This the final report of Phase I and II archeological investigations at these sites, accompanies the final report of archival investigations completed in October 1982 (Kern et al. 1982b).

The Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway will impact an area 235 miles long in Alabama and Mississippi. The Tombigbee River Multi-Resource District consists of a five mile wide corridor along 135 miles of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, established to "provide a manageable mechanism for mitigating the effects of construction on significant cultural resources" (U.S. Department of the Interior n.d.:1). This district was declared eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in September 1977. The General Research Design for the project focuses on "defining the operation of settlement and economic systems within the region and explaining changes which occurred in the systems through time" (U.S. Department of the Interior n.d.:2).

Phase I archeological investigations at Sharpley's Bottom were directed to locating and identifying the historic site resources within the Bottom, and evaluating those sites for possible Phase II testing. Phase II focused on testing 11 of those sites. Phase II was intended to evaluate the integrity of those sites as potential resources for inclusion within the Tombigbee Multi-Resource District. A further goal of this study was the acquisition of the necessary information for a mitigation plan, if such was found to be required. It is expected that a final outcome for research projects investigating the historic period will be significant contributions toward the synthesis and explanation of sociocultural systems operating in the region. An intrinsic feature of these studies is the use of archival and oral historical information, in addition to archeological

information, in the development of research objectives and strategy, and in the synthesis of information gathered. The results of research conducted on this basis are potentially far more persuasive than research anchored in a single data base. Our project followed this approach as much as possible, though it was constrained somewhat by the necessity of conducting much of the archival, oral historical and archeological research simultaneously.

The Commonwealth Associates research team for the project was assembled by Principal Investigator John R. Kern. Historical research was undertaken by consultants Ira Berlin, Joseph P. Reidy and Leslie B. Rowland from the University of Maryland's Freedmen and Southern Society Project. Berlin's graduate student Steven F. Miller carried out most of the Phase I field historical research with the assistance of Commonwealth historical archeologist C. Stephan Demeter, who headed the land record research. Phase I oral history interviews were conducted by E. Suzanne Carter, then of Commonwealth, and by C. Jason Dotson from the Indiana University Folklore Institute. Phase I archeological survey was directed by Commonwealth historical archeologist Judith D. Tordoff, who was assisted by Carter. All Phase I fieldwork was completed during the months of June, July and August 1980. The following month it was agreed that the unexpected length of the historical study merited its presentation as a separate report.

Drafts of the Phase I history and Phase I interdisciplinary investigations were submitted to the National Park Service in the fall of 1980 along with a succession of proposals for Phase II interdisciplinary investigations of history, oral history and historical archeology at Sharpley's Bottom. In January 1981, the Department of the Interior instructed Commonwealth to delete the oral history from the Phase II proposal and to present separate submittals for Phase II Historical and Phase II Archeological Investigations. Accordingly, the Phase I format for separate historical investigations and reports was sustained, and in May 1981 Commonwealth received a contractual change order for Phase II Historical Investigations and Phase II Archeological Investigations which were to be conducted concurrently and discussed in separate reports. Phase II historical research and writing were again carried out by Kern, Miller and consultants Berlin, Reidy and Rowland. The Phase II archeological research design was prepared by Tordoff, assisted by Carter. Phase II archeological fieldwork was headed by Tordoff, assisted by Demeter and temporary crew members Richard A. Knecht, Terrance J. Martin and Clare Martin; all fieldwork was completed in June and July 1981. Phase II archeological analysis and report preparation was directed by Tordoff. Ceramic analysis and dating was largely the responsibility of Demeter. Knecht classified and dated the glass assemblage while T. J. Martin analyzed the faunal remains.

The Phase I investigations provided a broad overview of life in Sharpley's Bottom, of the various forms of tenancy practiced there and of the representative archeological sites present in the project area (Kern et al. 1982a). This information was used to develop models for settlement and economic systems within the Bottom and to identify a number of research questions for further investigation by Phase II archeological testing. But the simultaneous scheduling of separate Phase II historical and archeological reports made the integration of information difficult. Opportunities for subsequent synthesis of interdisciplinary information on Sharpley's Bottom were lost when the National Park Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers decided not to fund additional oral history research for the project. Finally, Judy Tordoff's departure from Commonwealth early in 1982 removed her from daily communication with Kern, Principal Investigator and historian - daily communication which in retrospect seems so necessary

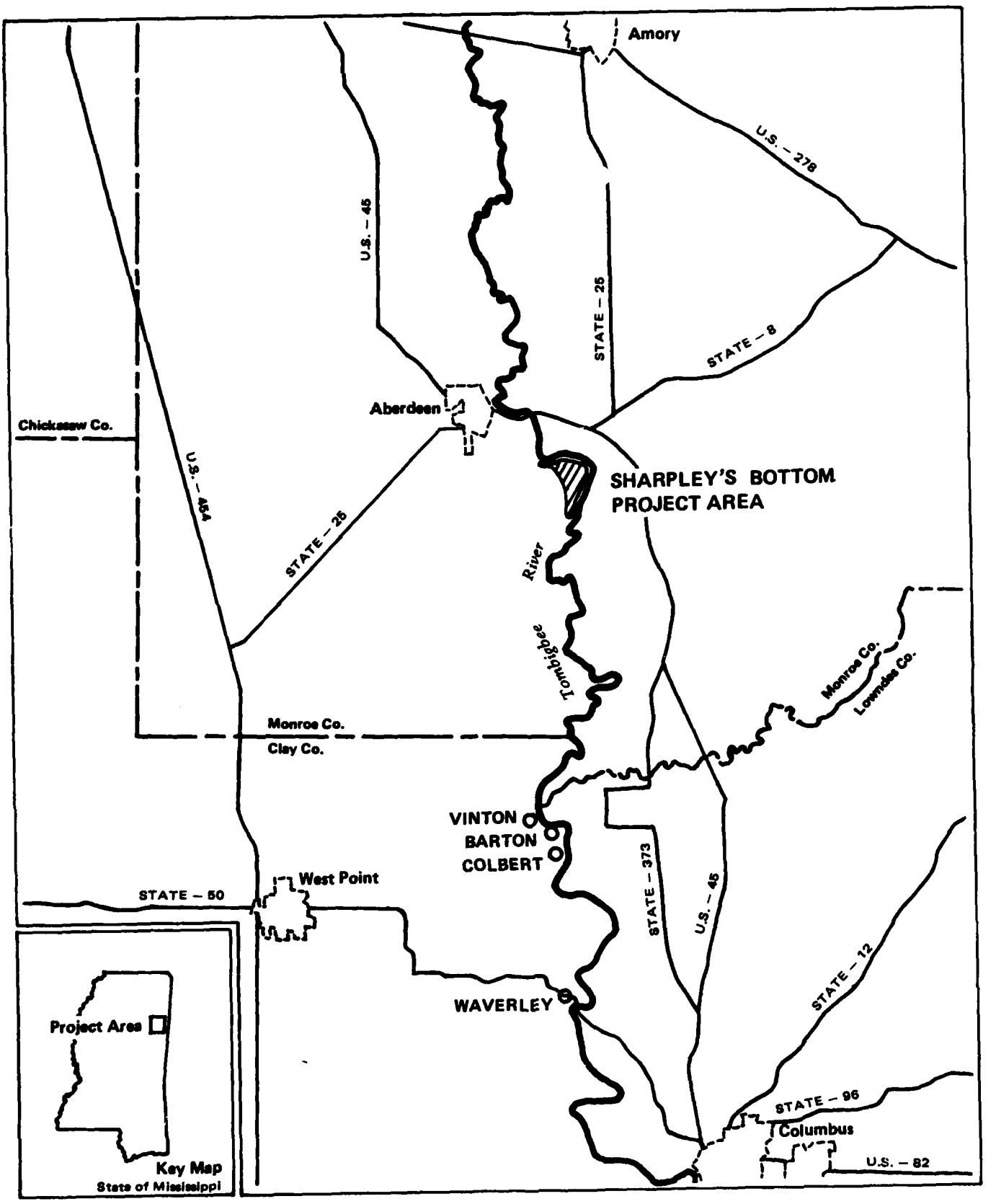


FIGURE 1

REGIONAL LOCATION
WITHIN STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

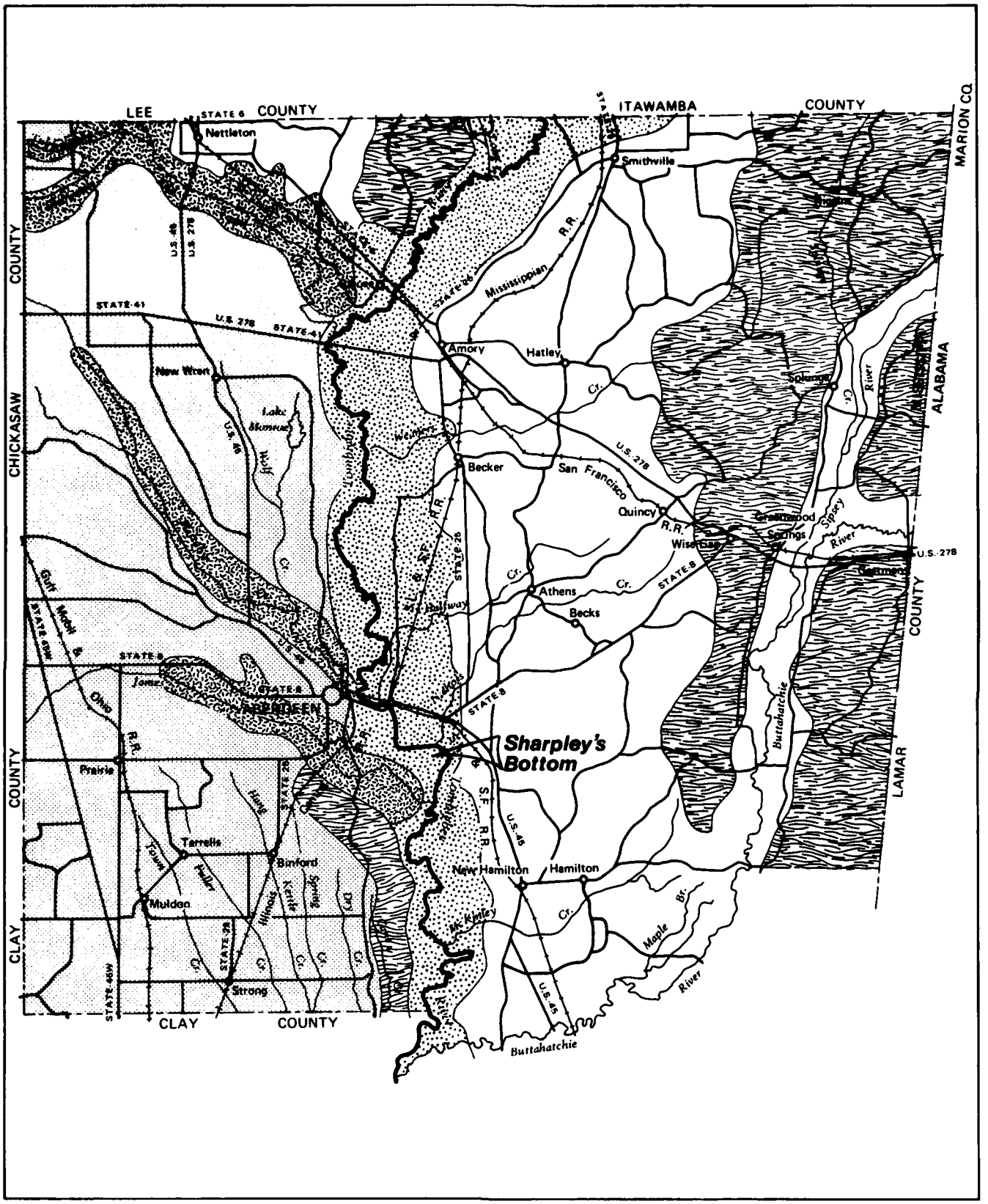


FIGURE 2

LAND TYPES

MONROE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

if scholars of the written word and specialists in material culture are to achieve some mutual understanding of the lives which they study from such different disciplines.

Still, despite their shortcomings of scheduling and circumstance, the archival and archeological investigations of Sharpley's Bottom historic site represent a serious attempt to apply the methods of history and archeology to analysis of how a relatively isolated black community of tenant farmers evolved after the abolition of slavery and how that community endured until cotton was no longer king in the plantation South. All project participants are grateful to National Park Service archeologist Stephanie H. Rodeffer and Mobile Corps of Engineers archeologists Jerry Nielsen and Charles Moorehead for their conceptualization and guidance which made this study possible.

II. HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Chickasaw Indians first inhabited the land later known as Sharpley's Bottom in Monroe County, Mississippi. Although French and British traders had regular contact with the Chickasaw beginning in the late seventeenth century, sustained settlement by white Europeans in the upper Tombigbee Valley did not occur until the nineteenth century. European settlement increased following the conclusion of the 1816 land cession treaties with the Chickasaw and Choctaw. As demand for Indian lands accelerated, and as territorial and federal authority exerted ever greater pressure on the Chickasaw, the Indians had little choice but to vacate their homeland. In the Treaty of Pontotoc, concluded between 1832 and 1834, they relinquished their homeland in exchange for land west of the Mississippi (Gibson 1971:3-183; Jennings 1941; Young 1961:41-46).

The treaty launched a tidal wave of new settlement. Planters from the older seaboard South coveted the rich soils of the Tombigbee River bottoms and the fertile prairie lands west of the river. But speculators moved more quickly than the planters and engrossed the choicest tracts even before public sales began in January 1836 (Young 1961:117-132; Silver 1944). Thereafter, land changed hands rapidly as newcomers found speculation even more lucrative than cotton growing.

The career of Needham Whitfield, the first planter to work the tract later known as Sharpley's Bottom, illustrates this early settlement pattern. Born in 1791 in eastern North Carolina, Whitfield descended from a prominent planter family (Whitfield 1948:3-74). After gaining control of the family estate at his father's death, Whitfield found opportunities in North Carolina too narrow for his broad ambitions. Whitfield's younger half-brother Gaius (already a thriving Alabama planter) urged him to move west. "All kinds of business very good," Gaius wrote, "I have as much business in the land way as I want and am kept constantly drained of all my funds" (Whitfield-Wooten Papers 1829-1858:GW to NW, 30 July 1835). By 1836, Needham Whitfield had taken his brother's advice and moved his family and most of his slaves to Monroe County, Mississippi. Once there, he snapped up several thousand acres of farmland and numerous lots in the town of Aberdeen. Before 1840, he had acquired the Sharpley's Bottom tract, some portions at auction but most from speculators (Rollins 1971:26, 38; Monroe County Deed Book 17:407).

Family and business tied the cotton frontier with the seaboard plantation culture, and Needham Whitfield thus became the westernmost link in a chain of kin stretching from Mississippi to North Carolina. Persons and property moved back and forth along the chain: by 1840, one of Needham's brothers and two cousins had transplanted their families to Monroe County. The western Whitfields acted as agents for their eastern kin; in return, capital and slaves went westward from North Carolina (Whitfield-Wooten Papers 1829-1858:NB Whitfield to NW, 30 September 1837, GW to Allen Wooten, 22 August 1843, GW to JBW, 15 February 1836; Cobb and Whitfield Papers 1836-1840: Nathan B. Whitfield to JBW). These familial ties served Whitfield well between 1840 and 1860, while Monroe County developed from an outpost of white settlement into a booming plantation county with a sizable black majority.

Most settlers had migrated with the intention of growing cotton, and they did so promptly. Cotton cultivation took varied forms according to the fertility of the land and the resources of the farmer. Small farmers worked plots with the labor of their own families and perhaps a few slaves. Large planters either used their slaves to clear and

cultivate the land, or rented out all or part of their holdings to have them improved. Whitfield adopted the latter course in developing the Sharpley's Bottom tract, which he dubbed the "River Plantation" to distinguish it from his place on the prairie (Whitfield-Wooten Papers 1829-1858:NW to Allen W. Wooten, 5 March 1850).

Cotton and slaves defined the plantation system that flourished on the bottomlands and fertile prairies of Monroe County. One newly arrived resident noted that "the whole object of the planters seems to be to rear vast crops of cotton," to the neglect of subsistence crops (Dysart 1847). Like other great planters, Whitfield increasingly concentrated on producing cotton and corn, giving other food crops and livestock short shrift (Gallman 1970; Hilliard 1972). Nevertheless, both his plantations remained largely self-sufficient in foodstuffs throughout the antebellum years (U.S. Census Manuscripts, Agriculture 1850 and 1860).

The heavy labor requirements of cotton demanded increasing numbers of slaves. Consequently, Monroe County's black population soared, growing three times as fast as the white population between 1830 and 1860 (calculated from data in U.S. Bureau of the Census 1872:41-42, Table II). Slaves brought west with migrating masters or purchased from the seaboard slave states accounted for most of this rapid growth. Mississippi slaves, like their masters and the plantation system, had roots in the eastern seaboard states, a reality which any investigation of history, material culture, or folk life must recognize.

The experience of Needham Whitfield and his slaves indicates some of the ways in which slavery and Afro-American culture moved across the continent. Whitfield brought many of his family's slaves with him from North Carolina, but when he assumed operation of his own plantations in the early 1840s, he greatly enlarged his bound labor force. True to his speculative bent, he sold some slaves and bought many others. Although he purchased some of his new acquisitions from local slave traders (Monroe County Deed Book 14:618), most came into his possession through trade with family members (Whitfield-Wooten Papers 1829-1858:NW to Allen Wooten, 10 October 1850). Through such transactions, Whitfield steadily increased the number of working-age slaves on his plantations. In 1840, he owned 47 slaves between the ages of 11 and 55; in 1850, 56, in 1860, 65 (U.S. Census Manuscripts, Population 1840; U.S. Census Manuscripts, Slave Population 1850, 1860).

By about 1850, Whitfield's River Plantation had assumed a physical shape that apparently changed little until after the Civil War. A road connecting Whitfield's town residence with a ferry across the Tombigbee ran through the northern end of the tract. The slave quarters stood between the road and the river. The plantation also contained a gin house and other buildings, probably including a corn mill, the exact location of which remains unclear. South of the road lay cultivated fields, bounded by timber and scrub growth in the marshy areas along the river and James Creek (Sunny South 17 April 1856; Monroe County Deed Book 27:402-403).

In 1856 the River Plantation had 300 of its approximately 1600 acres in cultivation, suggesting that between 40 and 50 slaves lived on the plantation in the mid-1850s (Moore 1958:112; Sydnor 1959:14-16). Whitfield's slaves almost certainly worked under the gang system, the typical plantation labor regimen in the cotton South. The presence of centralized quarters on the plantation and of two overseers residing with Whitfield's family in 1850 and 1860, presumably one for each of his two plantations, lends credence to this assumption (U.S. Census Manuscripts, Population 1850, 1860).

The Civil War brought freedom to the slaves but left the precise content of that freedom unresolved. While freedpeople worked to maximize their independence from the old regime, former owners sought to reimpose their old domination. The battle was fought on many grounds, but the decisive struggle came over land and labor.

As free labor replaced slavery as the organizing principle of plantation agriculture, both sides revealed much about their expectations of the new regime in the negotiation of contracts. The struggle was hardly an equal one. Employers held the balance of coercive power, but the freedpeople's ability to withhold their labor allowed them some leverage. A plethora of contract terms offered different types of labor arrangements and consequently various advantages and disadvantages for landlords and freedpeople. But except for a handful who managed to purchase land, virtually all ex-slaves worked in one of three labor relationships: wage labor, sharecropping, or renting.

Wage labor, which organizationally approximated the antebellum gang system, smacked too much of slavery for most newly liberated blacks. They objected to close white supervision and preferred to farm independently. Planters resisted this but were willing to allow each black family to work its own tract with a house situated on it, in exchange for a large share of the crop (Ransom and Sutch 1977:87-88; Wiener 1978:69-70). Sharecropping thus emerged as a compromise between planters and freedpeople. While sharecropping offered advantages over wage labor, former slaves prized rental tenure most of all: it posed greater risk than sharecropping but allowed tenants a larger control over crop mixture and cultivation methods, as well as greater chance of gaining in good years and enlarging their personal autonomy (Ransom and Sutch 1977:94-95).

On Whitfield's River Plantation, standing rent, in which the tenant paid a specified amount of cotton in lieu of cash, became the dominant form of land tenure by 1868. In the spring of that year Whitfield made six contracts with ten tenants, all but one of them freedmen and women. The contracts assigned parcels of land ranging in size from 30 to 50 acres, for which Whitfield was to receive 32 and a half pounds of cotton per acre and 10 percent interest on all cash advanced to the tenants. A lien on the tenant's stock, personal property, and crop secured the agreement (Monroe County Deed Book 24:719; 25:57-70). Whitfield and his tenants made and recorded such contracts annually between 1868 and 1871.

Over time, subtle alterations in the terms of the contracts indicate profound changes in physical and social relations that accompanied the post-emancipation transformation of River Plantation. For one thing, the agreements reflected the tenants' dissatisfaction with the physical trappings of the old system. In 1868, the contracts described the rental tracts in relation to fields dating from the antebellum days: the "potato patch," "Needham Field," "pea ridge." The freedpeople still lived in the central quarters, a vestige of slavery. By 1870, however, the contracts made no mention of old fields or of the quarters; single household tenant cabins had replaced the slave quarter's (Monroe County Deed Book 24:719; 25:57-70; 28:53-55).

Contracts also reveal something of the composition of the tenant community and the renters' relations with Whitfield. In all likelihood, many of the black tenants were descended from Whitfield's North Carolina slaves. Many bore Whitfield's surname. Of the 14 tenants named Whitfield who contracted with Needham Whitfield in one or more years between 1868 and 1872 and who also appeared in the 1870 census, all had been born in North Carolina or Mississippi, suggesting that they had formerly numbered

among Whitfield's slaves and had perhaps labored on the River Plantation before emancipation (U.S. Census Manuscripts, Population 1870a).

Whitfield's former slaves composed the nucleus of a black community which persisted despite the comings and goings of individual tenants. Familiar with the land and with the landlord, they possessed knowledge which sustained the community in the crucial years following emancipation. Such knowledge almost surely helped them win contract concessions from Whitfield, as in 1869, when the landlord lowered his tenants' rent and agreed not to raise it again if they repaired rundown fences and buildings (Monroe County Deed Book 28:46-60).

The tenant community forged on Needham Whitfield's River Plantation in the early postbellum period changed considerably over the next 60 years. Behind a mask of outward stability, it moved to its own internal dynamic, influenced by land tenure arrangements, the particulars of the landlord-tenant relationship,, and the influence of community institutions such as families, schools, and churches.

Between 1868 and 1872, the tenant community entered a new phase when the aging Whitfield sold his River Plantation to William B. Sharpley, a well-traveled North Carolinian who had arrived in Monroe County around 1860 (Monroe County Deed Book 32:438-439). By that date he had learned the millwright's trade and acquired 15 slaves, one of whom, Silvie, had borne him five mulatto daughters. Sharpley's relationship with Silvie caused his wife of five years, Louisa Aberdeen Evans, to divorce him in 1865 (U.S. Census Manuscripts, Population 1820, 1830a, 1860a; Slave Population 1860a; Sharpley, L. A., v. W. B. Sharpley 1865; Sharpley, W., et al. v. B. C. Sims et al. 1889-1890).

One year after the divorce, Sharpley purchased a tract of land adjacent to Whitfield's River Plantation. Shortly thereafter he began renting part of Whitfield's land and working it with black tenants, some of whom had previously been his slaves and others of whom had previously been slaves and tenants of Whitfield. In 1868, Sharpley bought the piece of Whitfield's plantation he had been renting, and in 1872 purchased the rest (Monroe County Deed Book 27:57-58; 32:438-439).

Between 1871 and 1875, Sharpley annually made tenant contracts similar to Whitfield's earlier agreements (Monroe County Deed Book 29:588-616; 33:415-422; 34:24-27, 96-97; Monroe County Deeds of Trust 1875 A:614, 636; B:165-180). Taken together, the contracts of the two landlords constitute an unequalled source for the study of tenancy at Sharley's Bottom. They demonstrate, first, that the tenants there were a highly mobile group. A new landlord (or a falling-out with an old one), a better tenure arrangement elsewhere, the desire to unite with family or friends, and a host of other reasons could induce migration. The contracts also indicate that the majority of Sharpley's tenants remained renters with little or no property, victims of chronic debt, overworked soil, and periodic flooding of bottomlands. Although two of Sharpley's tenants managed by 1900 to climb the tenancy ladder to eventual land ownership, they were exceptions (Depositions of Nat Whitfield and Jerry Harris, Sharpley, M., and L. Sharpley v. J. F. Plant 1897-1901).

Unlike Whitfield before him, Sharpley lived at the Bottom, and his singular domestic life gave the community much of its distinctiveness. After Silvie's death in the early 1870s, Sharpley met Eva Tatum, a woman of mixed racial ancestry who had taught at the black school in the Bottom. Following their marriage in 1879, conducted at her family's home in Arkansas, away from the scrutiny of Monroe County whites, she bore

him three children before her death in 1886 (Sharpley, W., et al. v. B. C. Sims et al. 1889-1890).

Such flouting of long-established racial convention placed Sharpley and his family in a kind of netherworld, set apart both from the Bottom's black tenants and from nearby whites. The physical shape of the Bottom embodied this social distance: Sharpley and his family resided on a hill west of the tenant fields in the sandy lowlands, away from the black tenants and isolated from whites by the natural cul-de-sac of the Bottom.

Sharpley's death in 1888 wrought fundamental change in the tenant community. Two years earlier Sharpley had deeded part of his land to his three oldest daughters by Silvie and executed a will which placed the remainder in trust for his two surviving daughters by Eva Tatum (Monroe County Deed Book 48:357-359). The land willed to the oldest daughters continued to be farmed by rental tenants, much as it had been under Sharpley. The land held in trust was another story. In 1894, after numerous dealings of questionable legality, the land fell into the hands of John F. Plant, one of the wealthiest landlords in the county (Monroe County Deed Book 52:520; 56:182; 57:51-52). After a protracted lawsuit Sharpley's daughters recovered the land in 1902 (Sharpley, M., and L. Sharpley v. J. F. Plant 1897-1901), but Plant's tenure altered both the physical landscape and the nature of the black community.

Disregarding future consequences, Plant squeezed every conceivable profit from the Bottom. He hired workers to cut timber from heavily forested riverbanks and carve fields out of canebrakes previously used to feed the tenants' livestock. An absentee landlord who visited his places only once a week, Plant treated his tenants as ruthlessly as he exploited the land. Some tenants departed when Plant began utilizing sharecroppers and migratory wage laborers extensively (Sharpley, M., and L. Sharpley v. J. F. Plant 1897-1901: Depositions of J. F. Plant, T. A. Weed, and Gus Nichols). In part because of such tactics, Plant generally experienced, according to one neighbor, "A right smart difficulty getting tenants." In contrast, one of Sharpley's sons-in-law, who continued to offer rental tenures, reported no difficulty at all attracting tenants (Sharpley, M., and L. Sharpley v. J. F. Plant 1897-1901: Depositions of T. W. McKinney and Joe W. Tatum).

The movement away from rental tenancy initiated by Plant was continued by H. S. Gilleylan who owned the large eastern section of the Bottom from 1904 until the early 1920s. Gilleylan sought to maximize cotton production in the Bottom by requiring his tenants to plant more cotton and less food crops, by further restricting stock forage, by charging for use of garden plots and by the introduction of temporary day laborers. The controls which he exacted were so harsh that by World War I none of his tenants in the Bottom had survived as renters (Gilleylan 1908-1912, 1916, 1917, 1918). Thus during the first two decades of the twentieth century Gilleylan destroyed the social fabric of the Sharpley's Bottom rental tenant community which from Whitfield's time through Sharpley's had afforded blacks there relative autonomy. After Gilleylan's tenure sharecroppers and day laborers worked the tract until disastrous flooding in 1927, the introduction of new sources of federal credit and farm mechanization in the 1930s, outmigration induced by wage labor opportunities during and after World War II, and the Cold War era transition to soybean cultivation combined to spell the demise of all forms of cotton tenancy in Sharpley's Bottom by the 1960s.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

The portion of Sharpley's Bottom that will be potentially impacted by waterway construction includes parts of Section 1, R. 7E, T. 14S; Sections 5 and 6, R. 8E, T. 14S; and Sections 7, 8 and 18 of R. 8E, T. 15S. Major soil types include alluvial land along the riverbanks and in swamps, Eustis loamy sand, and Bibb, Myatt, Prentiss and Tilden fine sandy loams (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1966:4-20). These soils are strongly acid with low natural fertility and low organic matter content. They range from poorly drained to excessively drained; both Tilden and Prentiss soils contain a fragipan. The soil ranges in color from gray to yellowish-red and yellowish-brown to brown, and is generally friable. Native vegetation includes mixed hardwoods and shortleaf and loblolly pine with an understory of grass and small shrubs.

Much of the land within the project area was cultivated until several years ago. Land along the river and stream banks is wooded, as is a large area in the east-central portion of the project area which contains a swamp known as Goose Lake. The cultivated fields are dissected in many places by drainage ditches and sloughs.

A 1974 survey of Sharpley's Bottom indicated the presence of "21 prehistoric sites, three with historic components" (Blakeman 1975). Several of these sites were tested subsequently (Wynn and Atkinson 1976; Bense 1982), and additional evidence of nineteenth century historic occupation was discovered. In 1979, Frank Miller of Mississippi State University conducted another survey of Sharpley's Bottom, studying the application of remote sensing techniques to archeology. This survey resulted in the identification of a number of sites and possible site locations within the Bottom (Miller 1979).

Commonwealth began Phase I archeological investigations at Sharpley's Bottom in July of 1980. As stated in the Scope of Work for this project, our task was to "verify reported site locations and identify any additional historic sites in the area." During the six week survey, twenty-one sites were located by a program of surface survey and shovel testing. All but two of these had been disturbed by cultivation and flooding. Though little evidence of midden deposits was found beneath the plow zone, evidence of features undisturbed by cultivation was located through shovel tests. From the artifacts recovered, most of the sites appeared to be the locations of domestic occupations.

The sequence of activities performed combined a number of survey techniques. Our first step was to survey along transects parallel to roads, drainage ditches and wooded areas (Figure 3). To enhance surface visibility, a 22-foot wide disc harrow strip was plowed along transect paths. Mr. Felix Coggins, lessee of much of the non-government owned land at the Bottom, kindly rented us the equipment and provided a driver to accomplish the task.

Transect intervals were to be 250 m. This allowed us to walk an area 50 m wide along the road sides, and another 50 m path 150 m away. The northern and western site area is dissected by roads, drainage ditches and swamplands in such a manner as to break it up into smaller land units, the perimeters of which were surveyed by this method. The transect interval was usually somewhat less than 250 m, but our coverage was better and faster with the disked strips. When we walked through wooded areas, shovel tests were placed at 50 m intervals. These areas were encountered primarily along the river and bordering the swamp.

The large swamp in the north-central portion of the project area was inaccessible, as were the northeastern and eastern portions between the swamp and the river. These areas were heavily overgrown with weeds, bamboo and grasses, making them impassable.

As the transects were covered, we watched for suspicious land forms and evidence of Miller's sites as well as site locations mentioned by oral history informants. When surface scatters or other remains were encountered they were flagged and noted on the project map. When the entire project area had been covered we returned to the flagged locations and conducted testing.

Once a scatter was flagged, a datum point was established and a baseline was laid out through the approximate center of the scatter. Where possible, collection circles of various radii were used for a 20 percent surface collection. In some areas, however, the percentage of visible surface area was too small to allow us to implement this strategy. The primary impediment to surface visibility was the thick mat of grasses found over much of the site area. Shovel tests were dug 3 m - 10 m apart, usually in perpendicular transects across the site area and beyond the scatter limits in search of midden deposits and further indicators of site perimeters.

The final testing sequence, then, consisted of seven steps: flagging scatter boundaries and concentration areas, assigning a Commonwealth site designation (Mississippi state site numbers were obtained from the Mississippi Department of Archives and History after returning to Michigan), photographing the site area, laying a baseline, shovel testing, making a surface collection where possible and mapping the site with compass and tape (see Figures 4-7). Wooden stakes at datum points were left at the Bottom for future reference.

Phase I investigations at Sharpley's Bottom produced a great deal of information not only from the archeological survey, but from historical research and oral history interviews as well. The study of these data suggested several research questions which we felt should be pursued further:

1. Where were the slave quarters located?
2. How did settlement in the Bottom change and expand over time?
3. Can activity areas be isolated within individual sites in the Bottom?
4. Was economic status variable among tenant families within the Bottom?
5. Were race and/or kind of tenancy (renter, sharecropper) factors in influencing economic status among tenant families within the Bottom?
6. Were tenants in the Bottom engaged in occupations other than the production of cash crops?

The application of models as simplified and idealized representations of real situations (Heidenreich and Ray 1976:34) has proved useful in the organization and analysis of data, and as a way of consistently relating data to research problems. The

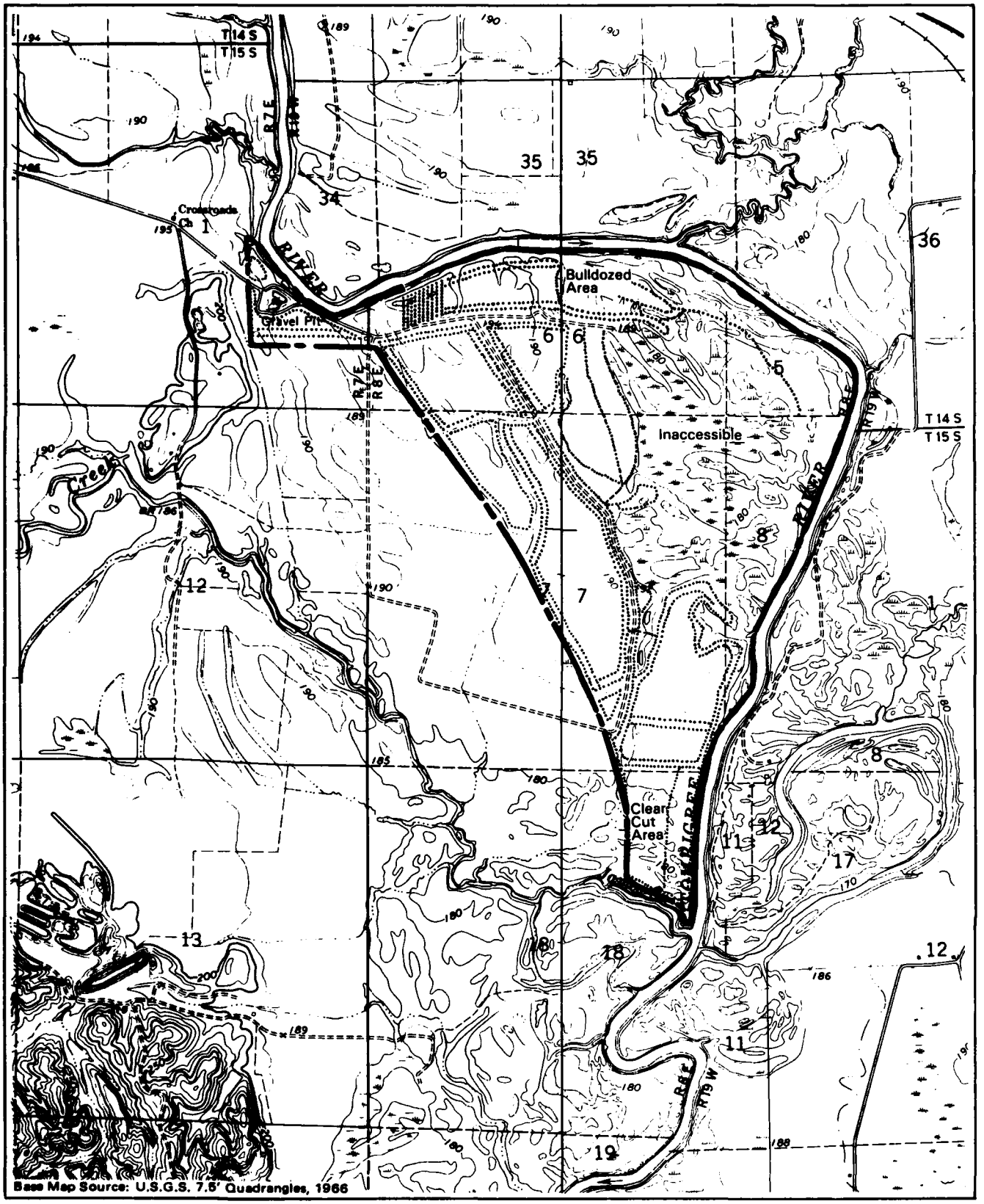
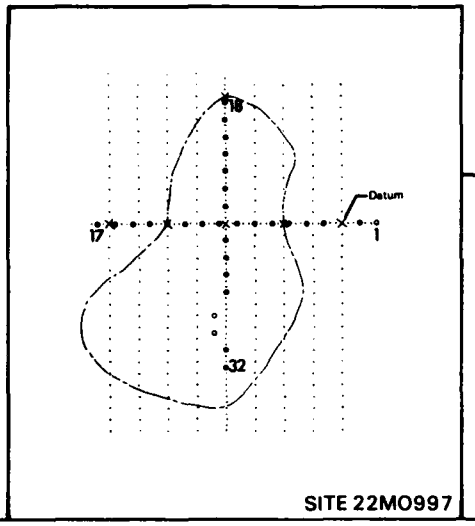
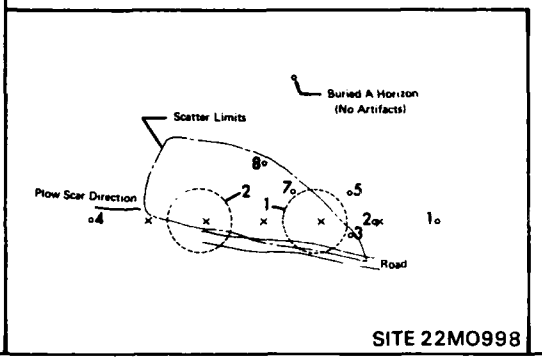
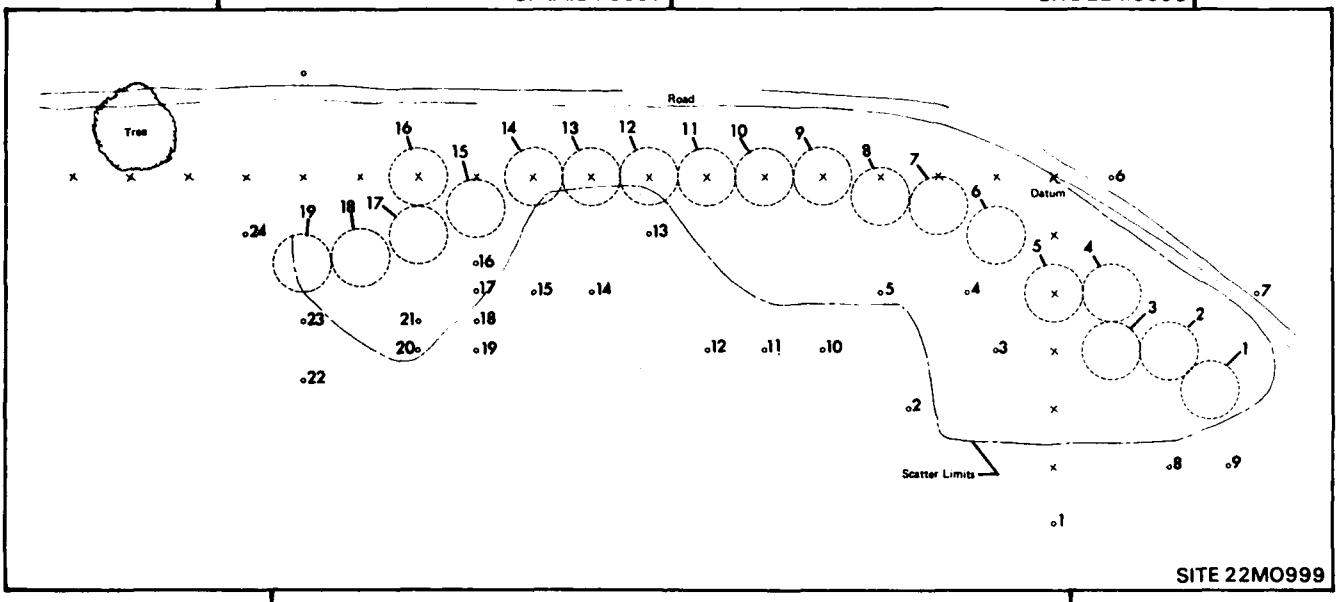


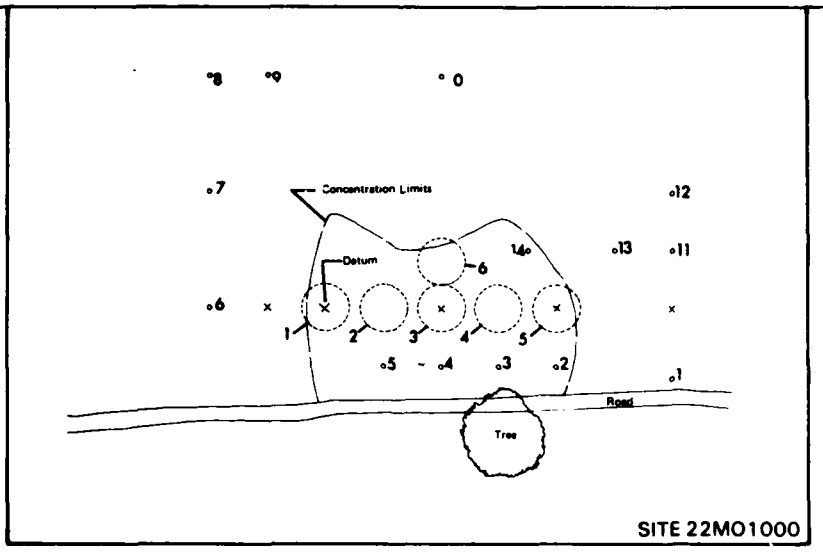
FIGURE 3

SHARPLEY'S BOTTOM AREAS TRAVERSED- 1980 SURVEY









0 20 METERS

N

Legend:
- Base Line Marker
- Shovel Test
- Collection Circle
- Probe
- Shovel Test at Base Line Marker

FIGURE 4
SITE MAPS

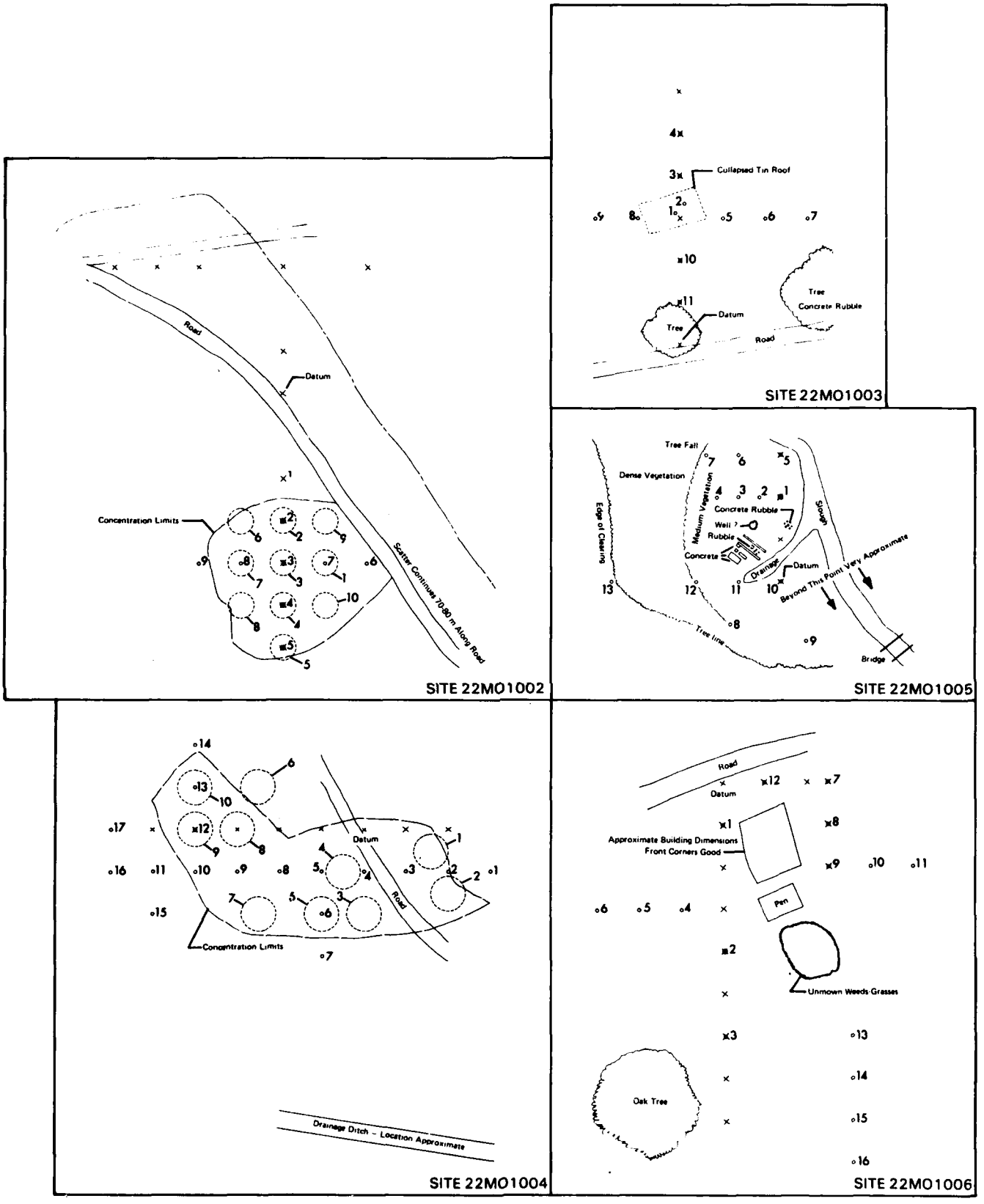


FIGURE 5

SITE MAPS

0 20 METERS

N

Legend:

- x Base Line Marker
- o Shovel Test
- Collection Circle
- Shovel Test at Base Line Marker

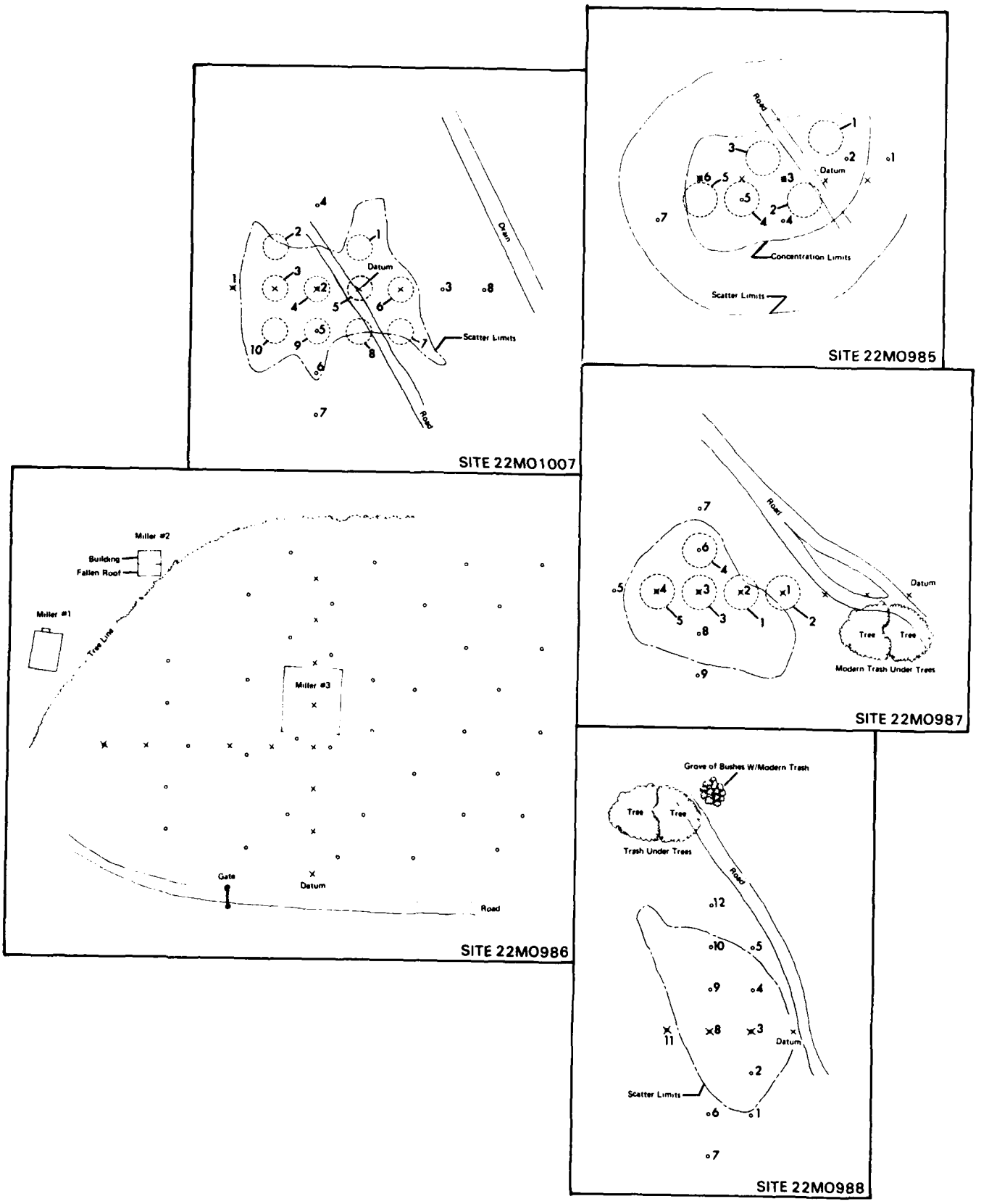


FIGURE 6

SITE MAPS

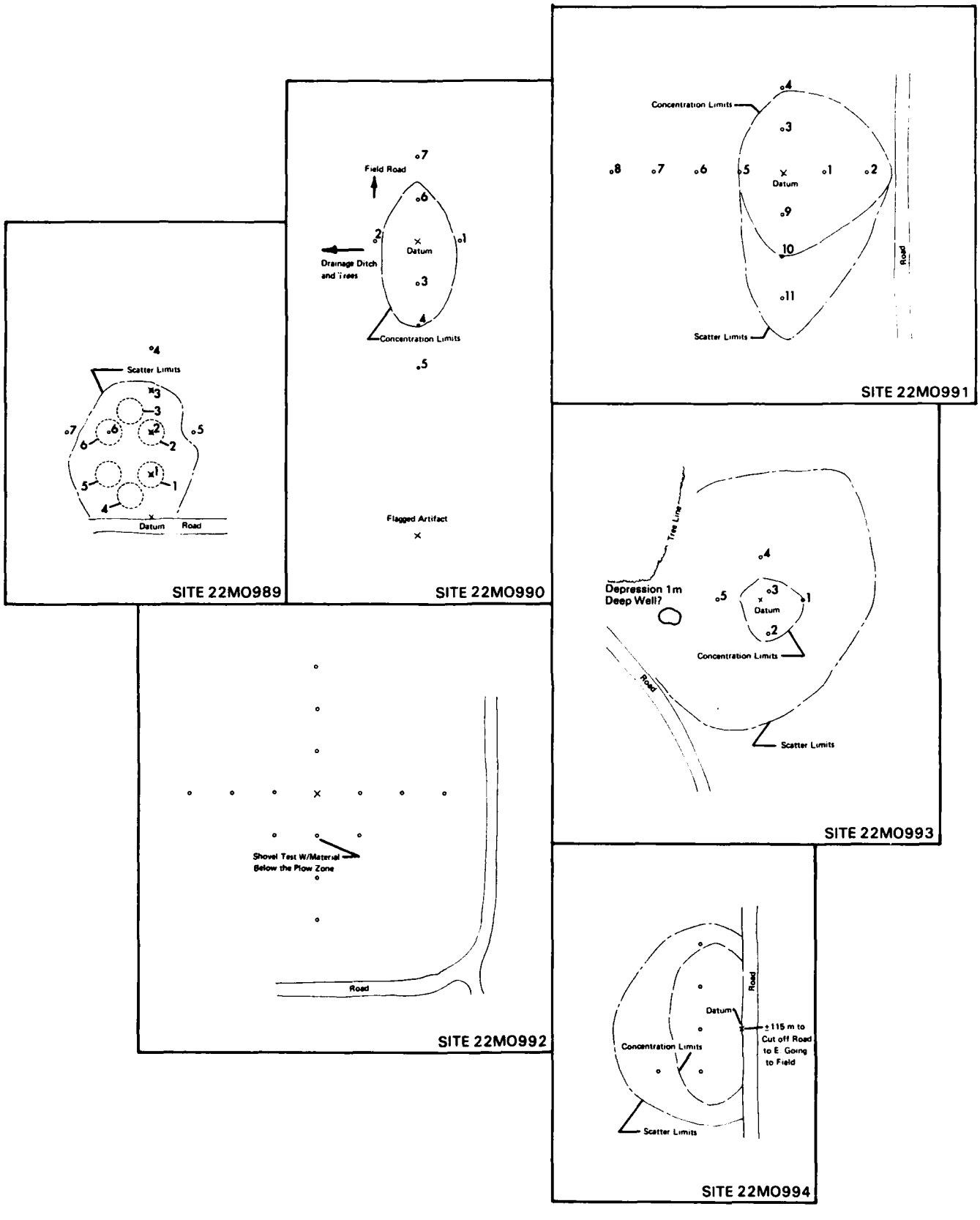


FIGURE 7

SITE MAPS

synthesis of data from Phase I history, oral history and archeology allowed us to develop models of the settlement and economic systems at Sharpley's Bottom.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement pattern at Sharpley's Bottom changed from aggregated slave residences with centralized support facilities to dispersed tenant residences with accompanying secondary support facilities. Primary support facilities remained centralized (Table 1). We define primary support facilities as those structures instrumental in the production and distribution of the cash crop and the maintenance of the tenancy or plantation: cotton gin, gin house, corn mill, blacksmith shop, mule barns, commissary, etc. Secondary support facilities are those structures provided for the purpose of benefitting the tenants: hog pen, chicken house, etc. In order to enhance the use of natural resources in the Bottom, a number of engineered features were constructed over time: roads, wells, drainage ditches, levee, boat landing. Once established, they became relatively permanent aspects of the landscape.

Based on the evidence accumulated in Phase I from history, oral history and archeology, it appeared that settlement at Sharpley's Bottom was concentrated in the northwest portion of the study area under slavery, and gradually expanded to the south and east under tenancy.

Although we do not know when the ferry landing at the end of the road leading to the Bottom was first used, it seems likely that the spot was in use before Needham Whitfield made his first land purchases in Sharpley's Bottom (Kern et al. 1982a:59-60, 1982b:9-10). If so, it is probable that there was at least a trail to this landing spot prior to the time Whitfield had a road built in the early 1840s, connecting his house in Aberdeen with his River Plantation. Access to water transportation was an important factor in locating plantation facilities since river shipping was vital to the marketing of cotton until the rise of railroads in the 1850s (Kern et al. 1982b:24-25).

Whitfield rented out his land in the Bottom for five years, probably between about 1838 and 1842, to have it improved (Kern et al. 1982b:15). We know little of this period, but assume that fields were cleared and possibly living quarters constructed by gangs of slaves under an overseer(s). Whether the workers lived at the Bottom, or commuted daily via the trail or the river is unknown, although it would seem more efficient to establish a base camp from which to work. Since the landing spot and possibly the end of a trail were in the northwest corner of the Bottom, it is reasonable to assume that initial clearing took place in this area, in Section 6, since Whitfield did not own land in Section 1 until 1841 (Monroe County Deed Book 9:16).

After clearing had been accomplished and Whitfield had taken over the management of his River Plantation, slave quarters (if they were not already present) and other support facilities were constructed. By 1856 these facilities consisted minimally of a gin and gin house, corn mill, and blacksmith shop. Local folklore suggests that the levee may have been constructed during this time. Three hundred acres were under cultivation in 1856, less than one-half section, and it is estimated that 40 slaves were working that land (Kern et al. 1982b:27). We assume that the buildings and fields, for lack of concrete evidence, were located somewhere in Sections 1, 6, and/or the northern part of Section 7. They were probably not in Section 12 since Whitfield never owned land there, but the possibility exists that he shared facilities with his cousin Hatch, who did own land in that section.

TABLE 1

SETTLEMENT PATTERN MODEL

	Slavery	Tenancy
Residences:	clustered "slave quarters"	dispersed individual family quarters
	landowner residence away from plantation	landowner residence usually away from tenancy, with the exception of Wm. Sharpley
	overseers' residences away from plantation	foreman's residence(s) at least sometimes on tenancy land
Primary Support Facilities:	centralized	centralized
Secondary Support Facilities:	centralized	associated with residences

It is likely that the slave quarters were in the northwest corner of Section 6, south of the Tombigbee River. When William Sharpley bought 115 acres of the SE1/4 of Section 1 in 1868, the tract was described as being located "just above said Whitfield's Negro Quarters on the River" (Monroe County Deed Book 27:402-403). If we interpret the word "above" to mean up-river, then Sharpley's tract would be in Section 1, just west of Whitfield's slave quarters in Section 6. This interpretation is supported by the fact that almost all of the few artifacts we found dating to the mid-nineteenth century were recovered in the northwest corner of Section 6.

Three oral history informants made reference to the "quarters" during interviews. Two informants (Booth and Morgan) used "quarters" as a descriptive term for buildings in Section 6 (Kern et al. 1982a:70, 72).

Under tenancy freed slaves did not wish to live in the old slave quarters. They "demanded that the family - working its own tract with a house situated on it - supplant the gang as the basic labor unit" (Kern et al. 1982b:35) and tenant houses were apparently built. Some of the terminology for residences changed as well. In 1868, Whitfield referred to tenant residences as "quarters." By 1870, he used the term "houses" (Kern et al. 1982b:40). This may mean that actual single family residences were not completed until that time. Under Whitfield, tenants were granted free use of facilities, the gin, gin house, blacksmith shop, and corn mill, all structures presumably left from the plantation.

In 1870, William Sharpley held 230 improved acres out of a total acreage of 435 acres. By 1872, he had completed the purchase of Needham Whitfield's land, plus part of Hatch Whitfield's property. All of this included a substantial acreage already under cultivation. We do not know what Sharpley did with existing facilities when he took possession of Whitfield's land, only that before he did so he was obliged to build a gin of his own in Section 12, near his hillside home (Kern et al. 1982b:44).

During Sharpley's ownership of land in the Bottom, the community begun under Whitfield continued to develop internally. While we do not know exactly when individual community structures were built, some may have appeared during the Sharpley years. Such structures eventually included the James Creek Church, Crossroads Church, Greasy Pig, and a school. Unfortunately for this study, many of the buildings important to the identity of the Bottom as a producing agricultural unit and as a community of tenant farmers, were located outside the bounds of the study area.

The greatest expansion of land use for agriculture took place under John Plant in the 1890s. Plant cleared land, dug drainage ditches and built or repaired tenant houses. This expansion probably took place to the south of land already cleared by Whitfield and Sharpley. By 1900, there were 23-24 tenant houses on Plant's property, as opposed to a "handful" under Sharpley (Kern et al. 1982b:64-69).

Archeological and oral historical evidence contributed to the contention that settlement was dispersed after slavery. All but one of the sites located postdated 1880; these sites are scattered along existing roads throughout the study area. Maps made by white oral history informants placed tenant houses along roads in the study area in the early twentieth century. Black informants likewise located tenant houses along roads (Kern et al. 1982a:77).

Oral history informant Ike Morgan, describing the general pattern of residences and support structures in the 1930s, stated that each house had a smokehouse, hog

pens and shed, and chicken houses (secondary support structures). Mules and farm equipment were kept in several barns (primary support structures) in the northern portion of the study area. However, he added that families living in the southern part of the Bottom, away from the mule barns, might have had a small barn of their own. Another informant mentioned that a blacksmith shop was located in the northwest portion of the study area. The ruins of several barns from the 1930s are visible today (22MO1003 and 22MO986).

ECONOMY

The economic system at Sharpley's Bottom, under slavery and later under tenancy, was organized for the production of cotton as a cash crop. Located on the rural margin of the main society, the community cultivated and exported cotton for regional distribution. Through time there was a gradual intensification of the production of cotton and the commercial exploitation of timber resources. Changes in the organization for production were produced by fluctuating market demands and by the changes in legal arrangements between landowners, slaves and tenants (Table 2).

Whitfield's plantation produced a variety of crops and livestock in the 1850s, but the principal source of income was cotton. Labor was provided by slaves, and facilities for initial processing of cotton and corn (gin and corn mill) were provided by Whitfield.

While some food crops were grown, food staples such as sugar, flour, rice, baking powder, etc., were imported, undoubtedly from Aberdeen, the closest urban center (Kern et al. 1982b:23). Some wool production may have provided the raw fiber for home sewn clothing (Kern et al. 1982b:26). Locally available timber was probably used for construction. Some hardware may have been imported although a blacksmith shop was probably present on the plantation and the smithy may have provided hardware and tools.

Responsibility for the distribution of goods and services, both external and internal, rested with the landowner. Cotton and other market crops were gathered together, ginned, and possibly initially baled at the plantation for transport to Aberdeen and Mobile (Kern et al. 1982b:21-24). Internally, goods and services deemed necessary for the maintenance of the plantation (including slaves) were allocated by Whitfield and his overseers. These goods and services would have included both imported and internally produced foodstuffs and other items.

The major change in economic production on the plantation was the gradual increase through time in the cultivation of cotton and corn at the expense of other crops and livestock (Kern et al. 1982b:25-28). Changes in the economic pattern after the Civil War were slight. The land was still owned by a white man, cotton was still the main cash crop, blacks still worked the land, and some foodstuffs and clothes were still made at home while others were imported. Tenant families, and certainly slaves as well, procured some of their food by fishing and hunting (Kern et al. 1982a:70-72, 75-80). However former slaves now had a legal right to their own labor and to some of its products. The change in legal ownership of labor from slave owner to individual laborer precipitated a need to restructure legal relationships between the landowner and the laborer. A result of this was the proliferation of formal and informal tenancy agreements (Kern et al. 1982b:34-42).

TABLE 2

ECONOMIC SYSTEM MODEL

	Slavery	Tenancy
External Commercial		
Production:	cotton and corn cultivated by slaves	cotton and corn cultivated by tenants
		lumbering by H. Gilleylan and by C. C. Day sawmill. Operations presumably carried out by wage labor.
Distribution:	products to Aberdeen for distribution to regional market, sent to Mobile. (May at one time have been sent downriver directly from the ferry landing.)	same
	initial processing of products (ginning) completed at plantation.	initial processing of products completed at tenancy.
		lumber probably sent to Aberdeen.
Internal Maintenance		
Food Clothing Shelter Equipment		
Production:	slave labor for the production of some foodstuffs, wool cloth, construction, possibly blacksmithing, for plantation.	tenant labor for the production of some foodstuffs, clothing for themselves.
		construction and services largely provided, though with wage labor, by landlord.

TABLE 2 (CONT.)

ECONOMIC SYSTEM MODEL

	Slavery	Tenancy
Distribution:	supplies and services allocated by landowner	depending upon the tenant agreement, some supplies and services provided by landowner, some supplied by tenant.
	housing provided by landowner.	housing provided by landowner.
	importation of some supplies and staples by landowner.	importation of some supplies and staples by tenant and/or landowner; commissary.

By 1868, the standing rental system was the dominant form of tenure at Sharpley's Bottom (Kern et al. 1982b:35). Under this system, the tenant paid a specified quantity of cotton or produce per acre under his control and a lien was placed on his crop and livestock. This system encouraged wasteful crop practices (Ransom and Sutch 1977:101-103), and high interest rates and fluctuating crop returns usually kept the tenant in debt to the landlord or merchant who had supplied him. William Sharpley, for instance, supplied many of his tenants, 16 out of 21 in 1873, and charged them between 10 and 15 percent interest (Kern et al. 1982b:54).

After Sharpley deeded his land to his mulatto daughters, the western portion of the Bottom, Sections 1 and 12, was controlled by nonwhite landlords (Kern et al. 1982b:57). However, it appears that although Sharpley's daughters and their husbands relied more consistently on cash rental as the primary form of tenure, the production of cotton was still the dominant commercial activity.

Under John Plant's ownership, sharecropping and wage labor became more common in the Bottom and a period of expansion and heavy exploitation of the land for cotton began (Kern et al. 1982b:64-69). Commercial exploitation of timber resources was begun in the early 1900s, by Houston Gilleylan, who sold timber from the Bottom (Kern et al. 1982b:70). In 1911, he sold the timber rights for the eastern portion of the Bottom to C. C. Day, who built and operated a sawmill there. The sawmill was no longer operating by 1923, when John Booth bought land in Sharpley's Bottom (Kern et al. 1982a:70), although its remains are visible today (22MO1005).

The cultivation of cotton as a cash crop, the primary commercial function of the Sharpley's Bottom community, continued until after the Depression when the cotton market declined, external sources of credit became available to tenants, mechanized agriculture was introduced, and soybeans began to supersede cotton as the principal cash crop (Kern et al. 1982b:97-103).

From the models, three hypotheses were developed as guides to the field testing in Phase II archeological investigations:

1. Needham Whitfield's slave quarters were located in the northwest portion of the study area, in Section 6.

   The evidence pointing to this location for the slave quarters has been presented under the model for settlement above.

2. Sites in the southern portion of the study area, Sections 7 and 18, will be more recent in time and occupied more briefly than those in the northern portion, Sections 1 and 6.

   Areas of new acreage were opened for cultivation by John Plant in the 1890s, and new tenant houses were constructed. We do not know exactly how many acres Sharpley had under cultivation before that time, nor where they were in relation to the study area. However, we can assume that the figure may have been close to one full section. In 1875 Sharpley contracted with at least 19 tenants. If the average acreage per contractee were 30 acres (as it was in 1871), 570 acres would have been under cultivation at that time. In 1875, Sharpley's property included all of Sections 1, 5, 6 and 7, and parts of Sections 8,

12, and 18, so part of this acreage was undoubtedly out of the project area. Even allowing for the possibility that more land was cultivated by Sharpley, McBeth, and Tatum tenants before Plant made his purchases, it is likely that Plant's expansion was to the south, encompassing at least the south half of Section 7 and the fragment of Section 18 just north of James Creek.

3. Although the legal status of individuals who worked the Bottom changed from slavery to freedom, there was little absolute gain in economic status from slavery to tenancy.

Society within the plantation system was hierarchical with white planters at the top and black slaves at the bottom. Legally, a planter with slaves owned their bodies, their labor and everything they produced. As blacks became free people and began working the land as tenants the opportunity for economic advancement presented itself. However, "blacks began freedom as the lowest class and as a landless class and they remained landless and economically subservient" (Ransom and Sutch 1977:78). Such was the case at Sharpley's Bottom. While tenants now had an income from shares and/or cash, the disposition of their income was so heavily toward the payment of rent, or for supplies provided by the landowners, that rarely was there money left over for anything else, least of all savings. Furthermore, the necessity of living on credit usually meant that each new year was spent earning enough to pay off the old year's debts in order to borrow enough to start again (Kern et al. 1982b:53-54, 91-92). Black oral history informants concur with this view (Kern et al. 1982a:79). The hypothesis as stated could be addressed archeologically only if relevant evidence of slavery were found. Lacking that, we would have to confine ourselves to questions of economic status during the tenancy period.

It is likely that the lack of economic gain was experienced by renters and sharecroppers alike. We assumed that as long as these people were living and working in the Bottom, as tenants, there was little difference among them in economic status.

If site-specific information was not found, we could still consider the question of economic status at Sharpley's Bottom, through comparison of the similarities and differences between sites. While we would not be able to make specific statements about the economic status of renters vis-a-vis sharecroppers, or blacks vis-a-vis whites, we could begin to construct a picture of the nature of economic status within the Bottom.

We expected that there would be no demonstrable difference between sites in the quality, or economic value, of material goods found at residential sites within the Bottom. Likewise, we expected that there would be limited formal variability within and between classes of material goods found at residential sites within the Bottom. For example, among families of meager economic resources, ceramic sets would have consisted only of the minimum number of vessels and forms adequate to accommodate their needs.

To determine how best to approach our research questions and hypotheses, a careful look at the archeological data obtained in Phase I was necessary. The 21 site locations discovered in Phase I were characterized by : 1) an almost total lack of extant structural remains; 2) few surface indications of cultural features other than structural remains; 3) sparse to medium density artifact scatters; 4) lack of integrity of at least

surface artifact remains owing to intensive cultivation and 5) limited artifact variability. One of the most important goals of the Phase II excavations, therefore, had to be determining whether or not intact cultural remains were present beneath the plow zone at any of the Sharpley's Bottom sites. Furthermore, our strategy for addressing the research questions had to evolve within this framework of the determination of site integrity. Since the likelihood of the Sharpley's Bottom sites retaining much integrity appeared to be very low, our field strategy demanded consideration of which sites held the highest potential for yielding intact subsurface remains, and the implementation of field procedures which would combine the maximum amount of areal coverage per site with the minimum amount of field time. The discovery and excavation of intact features at a site or sites could help us define activity areas as well as address questions of status. If enough intact features were found at a site, then data recovery could be called for. If such were not the case, research questions potentially could be addressed through analysis of the artifactual remains recovered at the sites. An important additional aspect of the research strategy was the anticipated site-specific information to be obtained in Phase II archival research. While artifact analysis would help us in addressing general questions of economic status and activities engaged in at the Bottom, information on specific tenants and the sites they occupied would allow much more refined interpretations.

IV. SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Of the 21 sites located during the Phase I archeological survey, 8 were not scheduled to be impacted by waterway construction. Two others were determined to hold very little potential for yielding any additional information. General descriptive information on these ten sites is provided in Table 3. The primary goal of the Phase II archeology fieldwork was therefore to evaluate the integrity of 11 sites selected for testing and to determine the potential of those sites for contributing information with which to address our research questions through additional excavations. These sites included: 22MO985, 22MO989, 22MO990, 22MO991, 22MO997, 22MO999, 22MO1000, 22MO1002, 22MO1003, 22MO1006, 22MO1007. General descriptive information on these sites is presented in Table 4.

FIELD TECHNIQUES

In response to the necessity of obtaining the maximum amount of areal coverage in the minimum amount of time, our field strategy consisted of two main parts: 1) removal of the plow zone from a strip through each of the sites to be tested, and 2) the excavation of any cultural features revealed in these plow zone strips. Plow zone removal was accomplished with heavy equipment, while feature sectioning and removal were done by hand with shovels and trowels.

Plow zone strips were placed in a variety of locations. Most all of the sites appeared to be the locations of domestic activity and, as such, were assumed to be arranged possibly in much the same manner. Rather than place the plow strips arbitrarily, or in the same position relative to artifact scatters and topographic variation at each site, it was decided to vary the locations of the strips. In this way we might be able to obtain a better idea of site layout or at least the variety of features present among the sites. Accordingly, strips were placed through the densest portion of the artifact scatters at 22MO985, 997, 999, 1000 and 1007. Strips were placed slightly to the side of the heaviest artifact concentration at 22MO989, 999 and 1002. No significant artifact concentration was observed at 22MO990, 991, 1003 and 1006. Strips were placed through an observed rise at 22MO991, 997 and 1007, and were to the side of the rise at 22MO999, 1000 and 1002. No rise was evident at other sites. Finally, plow strips were placed in a variety of orientations to existing roadways: some were perpendicular to roads, some parallel, and others were at an angle.

A tractor with a box scraper attachment removed the plow strip from all but three sites. Sites 22MO991, 1003 and 1006 required the use of a small bulldozer with front blade to cut effectively through soils with high clay content. The box scraper was extremely useful on sites with sandier soils. The tractor pulled the box across the marked strip locations, making a 2 meter wide cut and removing 2.5 to 5 cm of soil with each pass. All stripping operations were monitored by archeology crew personnel walking behind the tractor. Monitors watched for the break between plow zone and undisturbed soils and for features revealed beneath the plow zone. This was often very difficult, as soil colorations and texture did not always signal a clear break at the base of the plow zone. At times, only the appearance of dark feature discolorations in the floor of the strip signalled the fact that the strip was beneath the plow zone. Occasionally no break was observed and no features encountered. In these instances stripping operations continued until we were certain that no features were present. Some indication of the extent of the plow zone usually was visible in profile. Because the box scraper removed

TABLE 3

SITES NOT TESTED IN PHASE II ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Site	Date Range	Concentration Area	Collection Strategy	Vegetation	Disturbance	Structural Remains	Sub PZ Midden/Feature	Artifact Frequency	Status
22MO986	1840–present	--	shovel tests collect[illegible] quadrants	scrub, grasses woods	plowing water action	1 standing structure 1 concrete pad foundation	present	620	not impacted
22MO987	1900–1930	1280m^2	shovel tests collection circles	scrub, grasses brambles	plowing water action	no	present	117	not impacted
22MO988	post 1900	1568m^2	shovel tests	scrub, grasses	plowing water action	no	present	7	not impacted
22MO993	post 1900	--	shovel tests general surface collection	woods, scrub, grasses, brambles	plowing water action bulldozer	no	present	4	dropped from study
22MO994	1890–1940	1440m^2	shovel tests general surface collection	scrub, grasses brambles	plowing water action	no	absent	51	not impacted
22MO995	1840–1850	--	general surface collection	scrub, grasses tall weeds	plowing water action	collapsed barn	--	8	not impacted
22MO996 levee	uncertain	--	no collection made	trees grasses	bulldozing water action	no	no test	--	not impacted
22MO998	1900–1930	[illegible]m^2	shovel tests collection circles	scrub, thick grasses	plowing water action	no	present	73	not impacted
22MO1004	1890–1[illegible]40	2592m^2	shovel tests collection circles	scrub, grass, brambles	plowing water action	no	present	321	not impacted
22MO1005 sawmill	post 1900	3248m^2	shovel tests	regrowth	none observed	concrete foundations	present	4	not impacted

TABLE 4

SITES TESTED IN PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Site	Date Range	Concentration Area	Collection Strategy	Vegetation	Disturbance	Structural Remains	Sub PZ Midden/Feature	Artifact Frequency
22MO985	1890-1930	1288m^2	shovel tests collection circles plow strip	scrub, grass brambles	plowing water action	no	present	203
22MO989	1910-1940	804m^2	shovel tests collection circles plow strip	scrub, grass	plowing water action	no	possible	70
22MO990	1880-1900	680m^2	shovel tests general surface collection plow strip	scrub, grass	plowing water action	no	possible	10
22MO991	1900-1930	1440^2	shovel tests general surface collection plow strip	grasses	plowing water action	no	absent	69
22MO997	1890-1940	1720m^2	shovel tests general surface collection plow strip	scrub, grass, brambles	plowing water action	no	present	425
22MO999	1890-1940	7490m^2 total	shovel tests collection circles plow strip	scrub, grass brambles	plowing water action	no	present	1296
22MO1000	1880-1910(+)	1530m^2	shovel tests collection circles plow strip	scrub, grass brambles	plowing water action	no	absent	76
22MO1002	1890-1930	1520m^2	shovel tests collection circles plow strip	scrub grass brambles	plowing water action	no	present	325
22MO1003	1910-1960	--	shovel tests plow strip	scrub, grass brambles tall weeds	plowing water action	collapsed barn	absent	80
22MO1006	1910-1950	--	shovel tests general surface collection plow strip	scrub, grass tall weeds	plowing water action	collapsed house	absent	63
22MO1007	1880-1930	1380m^2	shovel tests collection circles plow strip	scrub, grass brambles	plowing water action	no	present	222

such a small increment of soils with each pass, we could be confident that features were not removed before being recognized. While the bulldozer removed a somewhat larger increment with its blade, an experienced operator was careful to remove as little soil as possible and we were able to recognize stains as soon as they appeared.

All plow zone strips covered at least 5 percent of each site's estimated size, and extended at least 10 m beyond the site artifact concentration limits at each end. Artifacts from the plow zone generally were not collected. However, items that appeared temporally diagnostic, had a manufacturer's mark, or had not been found previously at a site were recovered and placed in a general site collection bag. Artifacts recovered from features were treated separately and will be discussed below.

Once the plow zone at each site was stripped, visible features were shovel shaved and/or trowelled to reveal their outlines clearly. A plan drawing of the plow strip was then made. Few enough features appeared that we were able to excavate virtually all of them. Four kinds of features were identified:

1. tree stumps
2. post molds and possible post molds
3. trash pits and fire pits
4. wells

Small diameter pits were sectioned as a unit. Sections of larger pits and the wells were excavated in general 10 cm levels. As time became more and more limited, however, and no clearly marked stratigraphy appeared in the wells, levels were increased to 20 cm. Ultimately, levels of somewhat greater depth were removed as we searched for the bottom. Tree stump stains were sectioned as small pits until their configuration indicated their origin. Post molds were sectioned only.

Soils removed from the post molds and small pits were carefully trowelled through for artifacts, which were then placed in appropriately labelled bags. Material from the wells and larger pits was screened through 1/4 inch mesh screening. Carbon samples were collected from two fire pits at 22MO999 in the event that the Corps of Engineers was interested in obtaining C^{14} dates from those two potentially aboriginal features.

Once features were sectioned, a section profile was drawn, and the remainder of the feature was removed following the same excavation procedures. Finally, profile drawings of at least one 2 m wide section of each plow strip were completed.

FEATURES

A total of 16 features were excavated at five sites and a number of other stains were located. No good structural remains were located. A number of possible post molds were found, but they did not appear to represent any discernible pattern. Shallow trash pits were identified at sites 22MO985, 997, 999, 1002, and 1007. Two fire pits were found at 22MO999. Two wells were discovered at 22MO999, the centers of which were approximately three meters apart. Both showed evidence of wooden cribbing and neither was excavated to completion, due to time constraints. These features are described below.

STRIPPING RESULTS

22MO985

The plow strip at 22MO985 covered 80 m^2 or 6.2 percent of the concentration area and was 60 cm b.s. at its deepest point (Figure 8). The soil matrix at the site was dark yellowish-brown (10YR4/6) sand.

No features showed up in the floor of this strip, but an area of prehistoric debitage was located southeast of the -0- point on the strip and below 50 cm b.s. A square stain seven meters southeast of the -0- point and along the eastern wall of the strip is a small historic trash pit. This pit bottomed out at 35 cm b.s.

Upon clearing the west profile of the plow strip at 22MO985, a rather large trash pit (F.11A) was discovered in the wall of the strip (Figure 9). The pit was 2 m wide, and had sides sloping down to a rounded base which bottomed out at 65 cm b.s.

On either side of the feature, 1 m to the south and 2.5 m to the north, was a 2-8 cm wide band of dark organic soil with charcoal flecks that resembled a midden deposit. Since this band terminated on either side of Feature 11A, however, it is more likely to be the result of either plow drag or the purposeful levelling of the feature.

22MO989

Site 22MO989 had a plow strip that averaged 70 cm b.s. in depth and covered 120 m^2 or 14.9 percent of the artifact concentration area (Figure 10). The soil matrix at this site was dark yellowish-brown (10YR4/6) silty sand (Figure 11).

Seven stains were investigated at this site, five of which were tree roots. A sixth stain was a small fire stain, 22 cm in diameter, which disappeared at 40 cm b.s. One possible post mold was present. This stain was rectangular in shape at 107 cm b.s. and measured 11 cm east-west by 15 cm north-south at that point. The stain was heavily disturbed by rodent burrowing but appeared to bottom out by 122 cm b.s.

22MO990

The plow strip at 22MO990 was 36 cm b.s. in depth and covered 80 m^2 or 11.8 percent of the artifact concentration area (Figure 12). Soil matrix at the site was yellowish-brown (10YR5/5) sand (Figure 13). Four stains may represent post molds, but none was well defined. The stains consisted of mottled brown sand with charcoal flecks and were roughly rectangular in shape. Stain 1 bottomed out at 66 cm b.s.; Stain 2 at 70 cm b.s.; Stain 3 at 78 cm b.s.; and Stain 4 at 44 cm b.s. Several other stains bottomed out within 10 cm of the base of the plow strip. All stains were dark yellowish-brown (10YR3/6) sand.

22MO991

The plow strip at 22MO991 covered 6.9 percent of the site concentration area and averaged 30 cm b.s. in depth (Figure 14). The soil matrix at this site was a strong

brown (7.5YR5/6) clay. Eight stains were visible in the clay, all of which represented tree roots. No profile drawing was made in the plow strip. Though some stratigraphy was discerned in shovel tests during the 1980 survey (surface - 20 cm b.s. plow zone; 20+ cm b.s. clay), the strip removed during Phase II testing was entirely strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clay.

22MO997

Site 22MO997 contained a large trash pit (F.1A) covering approximately six meters of the east-west plow strip (Figure 15 and 16). The strip was 25 cm to 73 cm b.s. in depth and covered 100 m^2 or 5.8 percent of the scatter area (no concentration plotted). The soil matrix was light yellowish-brown (10YR6/4) sand on the rise containing Feature 1A, and became yellowish-brown (10YR5/6) clay in the depression to the east of this rise.

Feature 1A in cross-section had gently sloping walls and bottomed out at a depth of 90 cm b.s., having appeared at the base of the plow zone, approximately 30 cm b.s. (Figures 17 and 18). The north-south dimension of this feature could not be determined.

22MO999

Two plow strips were cleared at site 22MO999, and covered 260 m^2 or 3.5 percent of the entire artifact concentration area of 7490 m^2 (Figure 19). These strips averaged 30-35 cm b.s. in depth and the soil matrix was dark yellowish-brown (10YR4/6) sand. A number of stains were visible on the cleared surface of both strips; ten were assigned feature numbers.

In the strip running north-south, 15 stains of dark yellowish-brown (10YR4.5/6) sand were observed. When cross-sectioned these stains ranged in depth from 1 cm to 20 cm below the plow strip surface. None was clearly defined as a post mold, and some were undoubtedly the result of root or rodent disturbance. A general profile of this plow strip is presented in Figure 20.

Much more well defined stains were uncovered in the east-west strip at 22MO999. These included what were ultimately identified as two wells (Feature 3A-3C), one trash pit (Feature 3B), two fire pits (Feature 3G-3J), one possible prehistoric pit (Feature 3D), one pit disturbed by a previous shovel test (Feature 3H) and three other miscellaneous stains.

Feature 3A appeared in the plow strip surface as a crescent shaped stain, visible against the light yellowish-brown (10YR6.5/4) sand matrix as mottled yellowish-brown (10YR5/6 to 10YR5/4) sand and charcoal flecks (see Figures 20-22). The stain was almost 3 m in diameter. In the center of this crescent was Feature 3B, a square 70 cm across, of dark gray sand with charcoal flecks. A section was taken through both features, running north-south.

Feature 3B had been heavily disturbed by plowing, but appeared to be a round bottomed pit; it bottomed out by 45 cm b.s. Most artifacts and animal bones were located above 32 cm b.s.

After the removal of Feature 3B, in plan view the concave side of Feature 3A's crescent was still defined by the overlying yellowish-brown (10YR5/6) sand. At 56 cm b.s. a lighter band of yellow (10YR7/6) sand appeared, followed at 68 cm b.s. by yellowish-brown (10YR5/4) sand with charcoal flecks. The overlying yellowish-brown (10YR5/6) sand was entirely removed by 102 cm b.s (Figures 21 and 22).

Feature 3A was excavated to the top of the water table at 248 cm b.s. (Figure 23). Two pieces of wood appeared, at 235 cm b.s. and 247 cm b.s., running diagonally across the northeast corner of the excavation (between the north wall of the plow strip, and the east, or section cut of Feature 3A). Both boards were cut, stuck out of the section wall but ended before the north plow strip wall, and were 2-3 cm thick. They were 6 cm and 4 cm wide respectively. Another board could be felt at 278 cm b.s. The excavation was discontinued at this point, since field time had run out. This feature was undoubtedly a well that had been filled in before the end of the occupation of 22MO999, as evidenced by the presence of Feature 3B (above) overlying Feature 3A. Artifacts were found throughout the fill and will be discussed in the section on artifact identification.

The center of Feature 3C was three meters to the west of that of Feature 3A. It appeared on the plow strip surface as a circular area 1.5 m in diameter, abutting the south wall of the strip (see Figure 19). Three narrow plow scars were visible running northwest to southeast through the feature, spaced 50 to 56 cm apart. These scars disappeared within a few centimeters of the feature surface. The feature was sectioned north/south at 21 m west of datum point (Figures 24 and 25).

Feature 3C retained its round shape to approximately 140 cm b.s. Internal stratigraphy indicated water lensing. The sides of the feature were almost straight as it was taken down. By 142 cm b.s., however, the feature had formed a squared area 92 cm long against the section line and out 12 cm from that line (Figure 26). By 157 cm b.s., several pieces of board had appeared, lining the squared off feature area. The boards were in very deteriorated condition, but appeared to be approximately 2-3 cm wide. Excavation was halted at 192 cm b.s. An auger probe into the feature, however, indicated that at a depth of 237 cm b.s. feature fill was the same as that of 192 cm b.s.

Feature 3C was also identified as a well. Like Feature 3A, wooden cribbing was in evidence, and there was no indication of a structure over the well, though this may have been destroyed by plowing. Artifacts were found throughout the fill.

Feature 3D was an irregularly shaped stain (Figure 27) which contained only one artifact, a hafted biface which is most likely attributable to the Woodland period. In cross-section, this feature was very poorly defined and disappeared rapidly below the surface of the plow strip.

Features 3E, 3F and 3I were all roughly circular stains of which one, 3E, was cross-sectioned. This feature consisted of mottled and swirled dark grayish-brown (10YR4/2) silty sand and bottomed out at 14 cm below the surface of the plow strip. It had fairly straight sides which rounded off to form a bowl shaped base. No identification of the feature's function was made. Feature 3H appeared to have been a small pit, but had been almost completely disturbed by a 1980 shovel test.

Features 3G and 3J were fire pits (Figures 28 and 29), containing great concentrations of charcoal and burned material but no artifacts. These pits may be prehistoric features.

One final soil discoloration was present at the east end of the east-west plow strip and the north end of the north-south plow strip. An area of hard-packed light yellowish-brown (10YR6/4) silty sand was observed to run diagonally northwest/southeast starting 7.5 m west of datum and ending at 5 m west of datum in the south wall (see Figure 19). In the north-south strip, the area continued, starting at 7 m south of datum in the west wall and running into the east wall at 8 m south of datum. It appears to be an old road bed, as it is very hard packed, and follows the turn of the existing road at this point.

22MO1000

Site 22MO1000 revealed no features beneath the plow zone (Figures 30 and 31). The plow strip cut averaged 45 cm b.s. in depth, and covered 100 m^2 or 6.5 percent of the site concentration area. The plow zone ranged in depth from 20 cm to 35 cm in thickness, and the basic soil at the site was light yellowish-brown (10YR6.5/4) silty sand. A thin band of dark yellowish-brown (10YR4.5/6) soil flecked with charcoal immediately beneath the plow zone was visible along a small (2-3 m) portion of the east profile of the plow strip. No artifacts were recovered from this layer, however.

22MO1002

The plow strip running east-west at site 22MO1002 revealed three features and five other stains, probably small fire pits, that were not excavated (Figure 32). This strip was 25-45 cm b.s. in depth and covered 90 m^2 or 5.9 percent of the site concentration area. The soil matrix was dark yellowish-brown (10YR4/6) silty sand.

Feature 5A at 22MO1002 was a rectangular shaped pit against the south wall of the plow strip and measured approximately one meter east-west at the plow strip wall. The north-south dimension was not determined. In cross-section, the walls of this feature were not well defined, though they appeared to round off toward the base of the feature, which bottomed out at 40 cm b.s. Feature 5A soil was brown to strong brown (7.5YR4/5).

Feature 5B was an oval pit, 58 cm north-south by 46 cm east-west, which bottomed out at 58 cm b.s. Feature 5B soil was dark brown (7.5YR3/3) silty sand. Profile drawings were not made of either Features 5A or 5B.

Feature 5C was a pit which appeared roughly oval in shape, and was cut in half by the south wall of the plow strip (Figure 33). It extended approximately one meter into the strip from this south wall, and at the wall measured 1.90 m in diameter. Its base was rounded with gently sloping sides; the feature bottomed out at 75 cm b.s.

Five other small stains were revealed beneath the plow zone at 22MO1002. These stains were roughly circular and measured from 40 cm to 48 cm in diameter. Soil in these stains was dark brown (7.5YR3/3) silty sand with charcoal flecks. None of the stains contained visible artifacts.

22MO1003

Two plow strips were cut at 22MO1003, covering an area of 220 m^2 or 7.3 percent of the rectangular area delimited by Phase I shovel tests of the site. The plow strips averaged 40 cm b.s. in depth, and the soil matrix was dark yellowish-brown (10YR4/6) clay. Eight stains were visible beneath the plow zone (Figure 34), five of which were determined to be tree root stains after cross-sections were dug. Two stains were created by the presence of manganese concentrations and the final stain was an animal burrow (Figure 35).

22MO1006

At 22MO1006, six stains were present, and all were determined after cross-sectioning to be tree root stains. The plow strip averaged 50 cm b.s. in depth and covered 140 m^2 or 7.4 percent of the site scatter range described in Phase I (Kern et al. 1982a:153; Figures 36 and 37). The basic soil matrix in this strip was dark yellowish-brown (10YR4/6) sandy clay.

22MO1007

One feature (F.10A) was located at 22MO1007. The plow strip was 50 cm b.s. in depth and covered 70 m^2 or 5.1 percent of the site concentration area (Figure 38). The soil matrix at this site was dark yellowish-brown (10YR4/6) sand (Figure 39). Feature 10A was a pit, roughly circular in shape, with a diameter of one meter. It had gently sloping sides and a rounded base; the feature bottomed out at 83 cm b.s. (Figure 40). The fill of the feature was mottled dark grayish-brown to light yellowish-brown (10YR4/2 to 10YR6/4) sand.

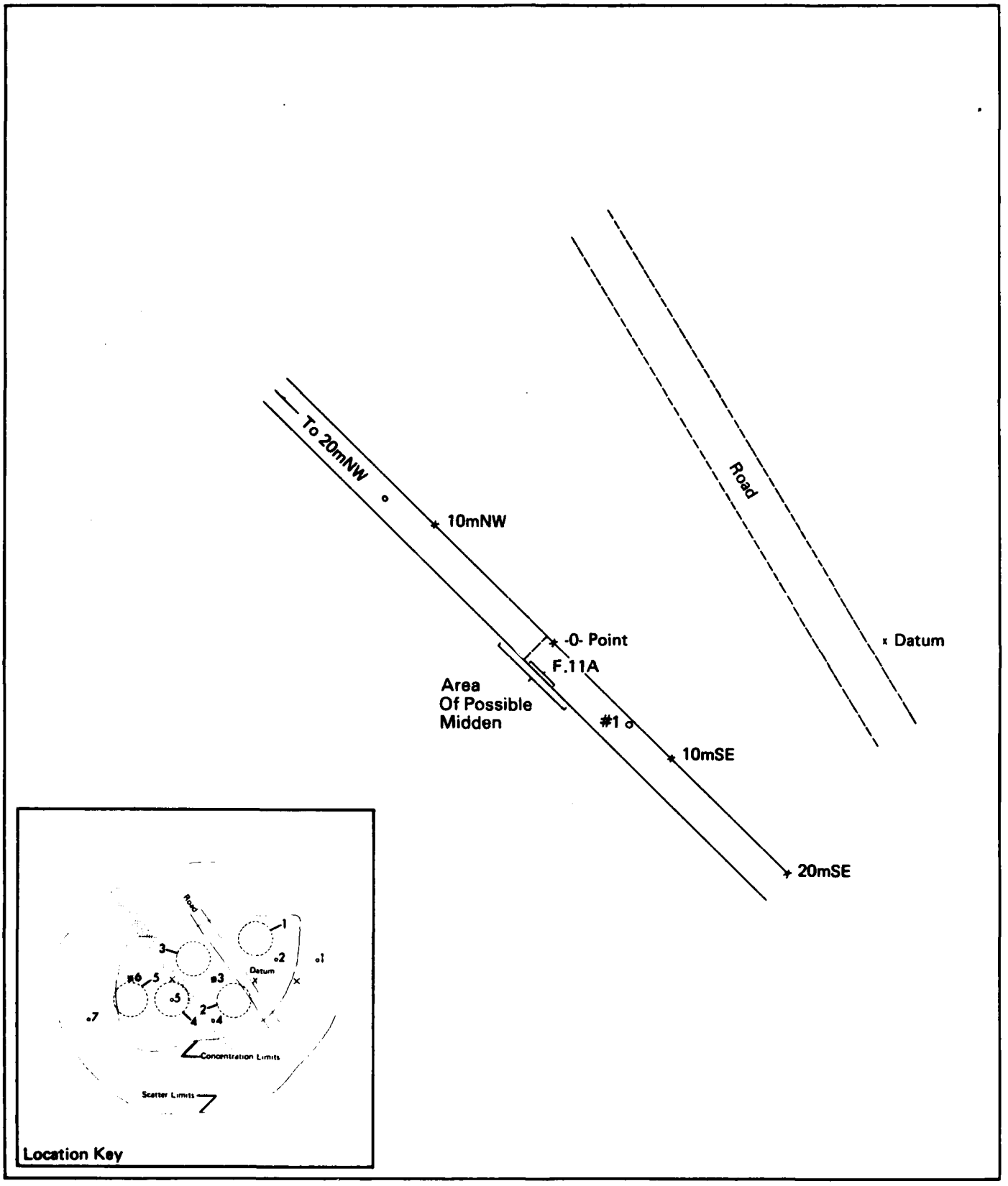


FIGURE 8

22MO985
PLOW STRIP

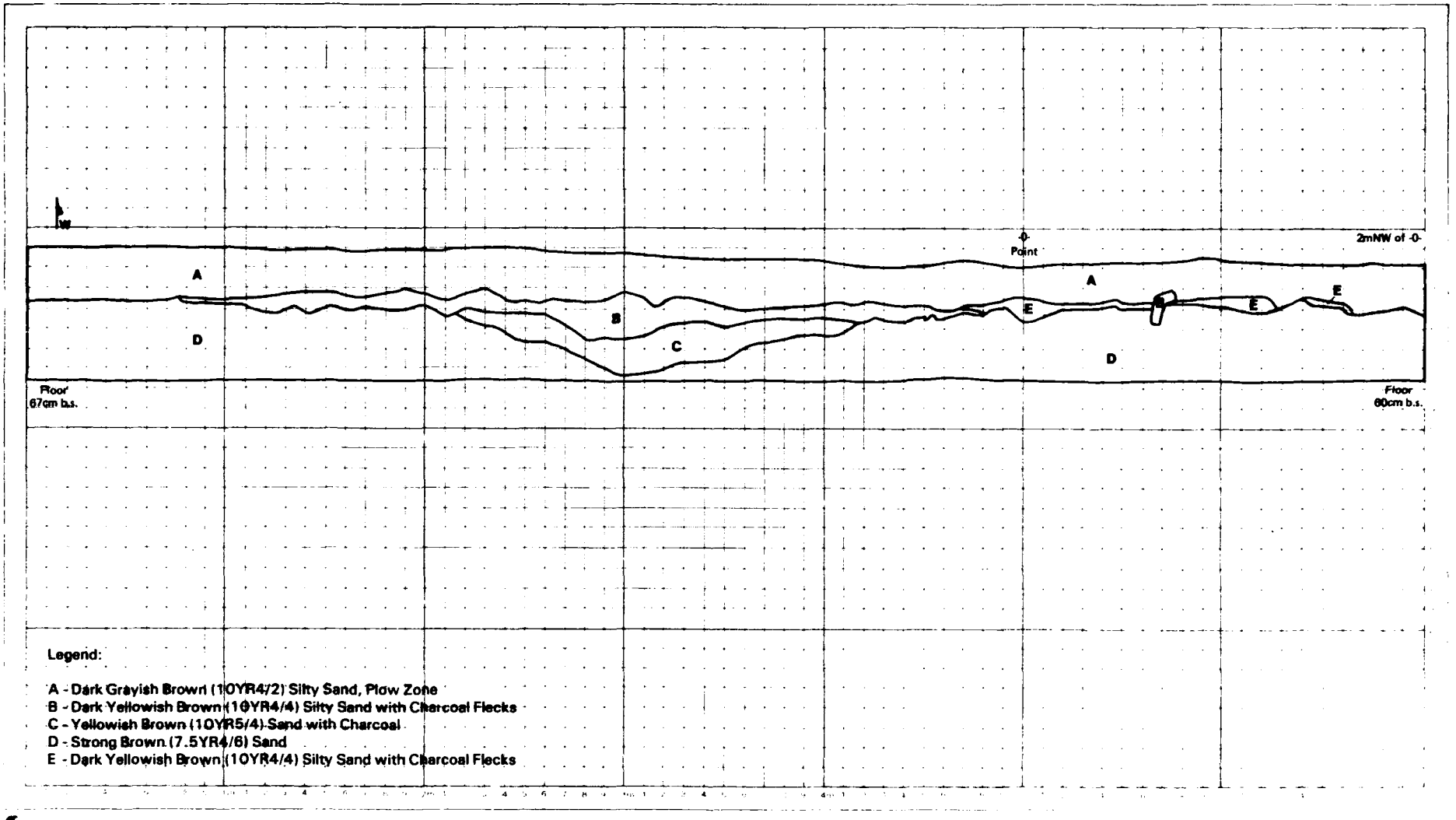


FIGURE 9

22MO985
WEST PROFILE FEATURE 11A

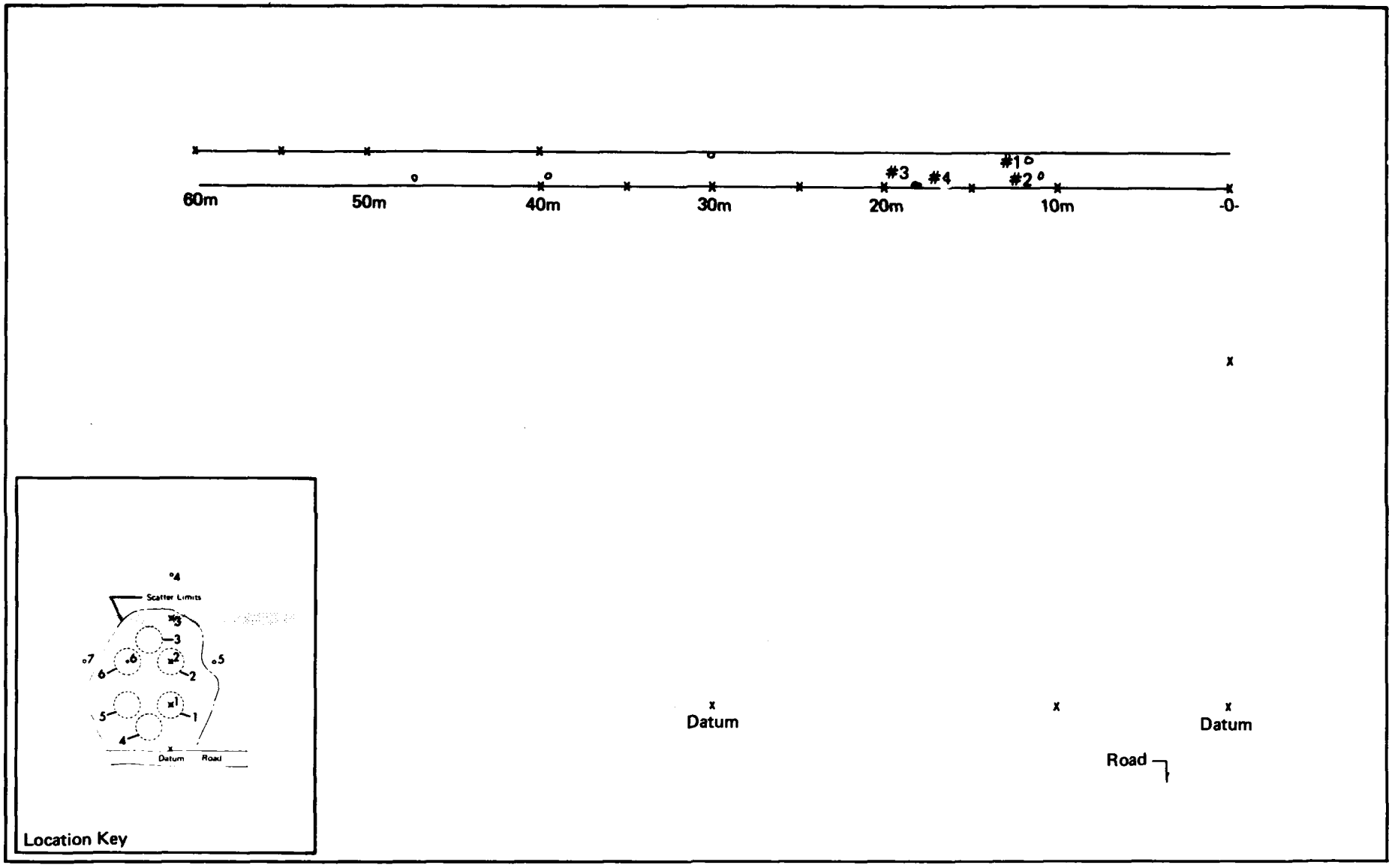


FIGURE 10

22MO989
PLOW STRIP

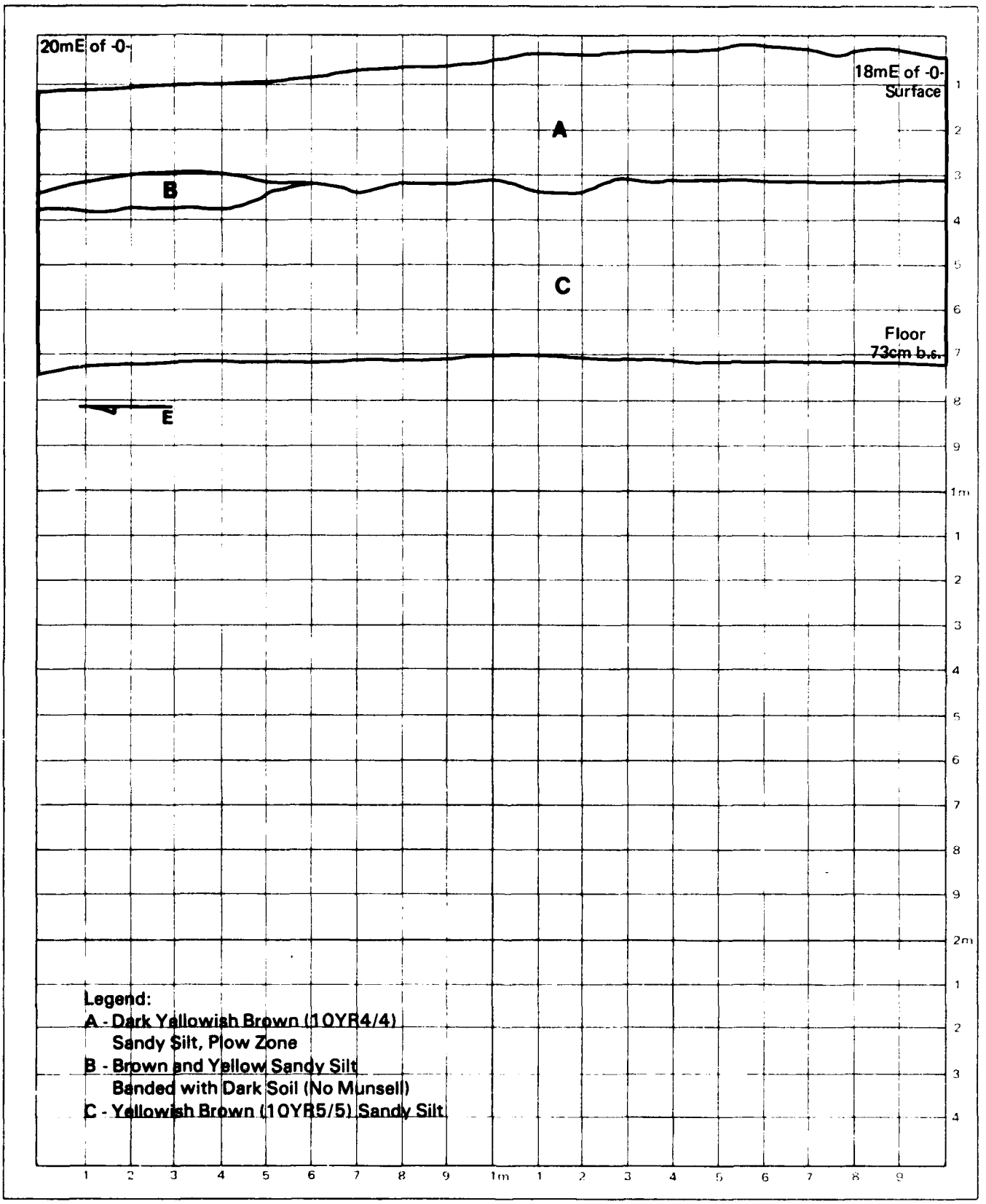
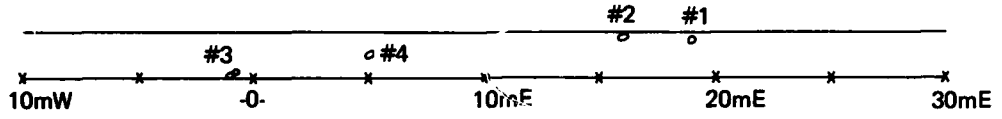
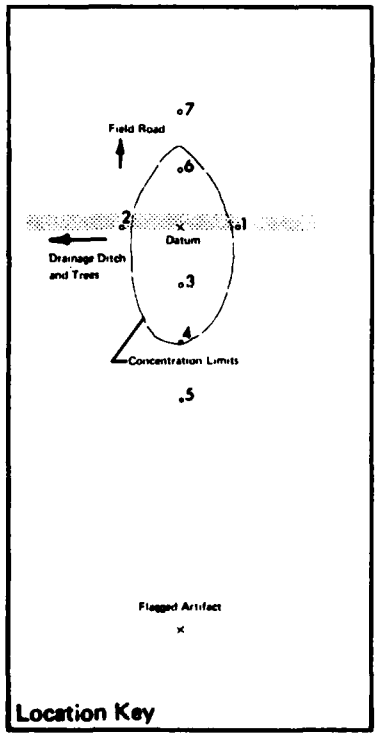


FIGURE 11

22MO989
SOUTH WALL PROFILE





0 10 METERS

N

FIGURE 12

22MO990
PLOW STRIP

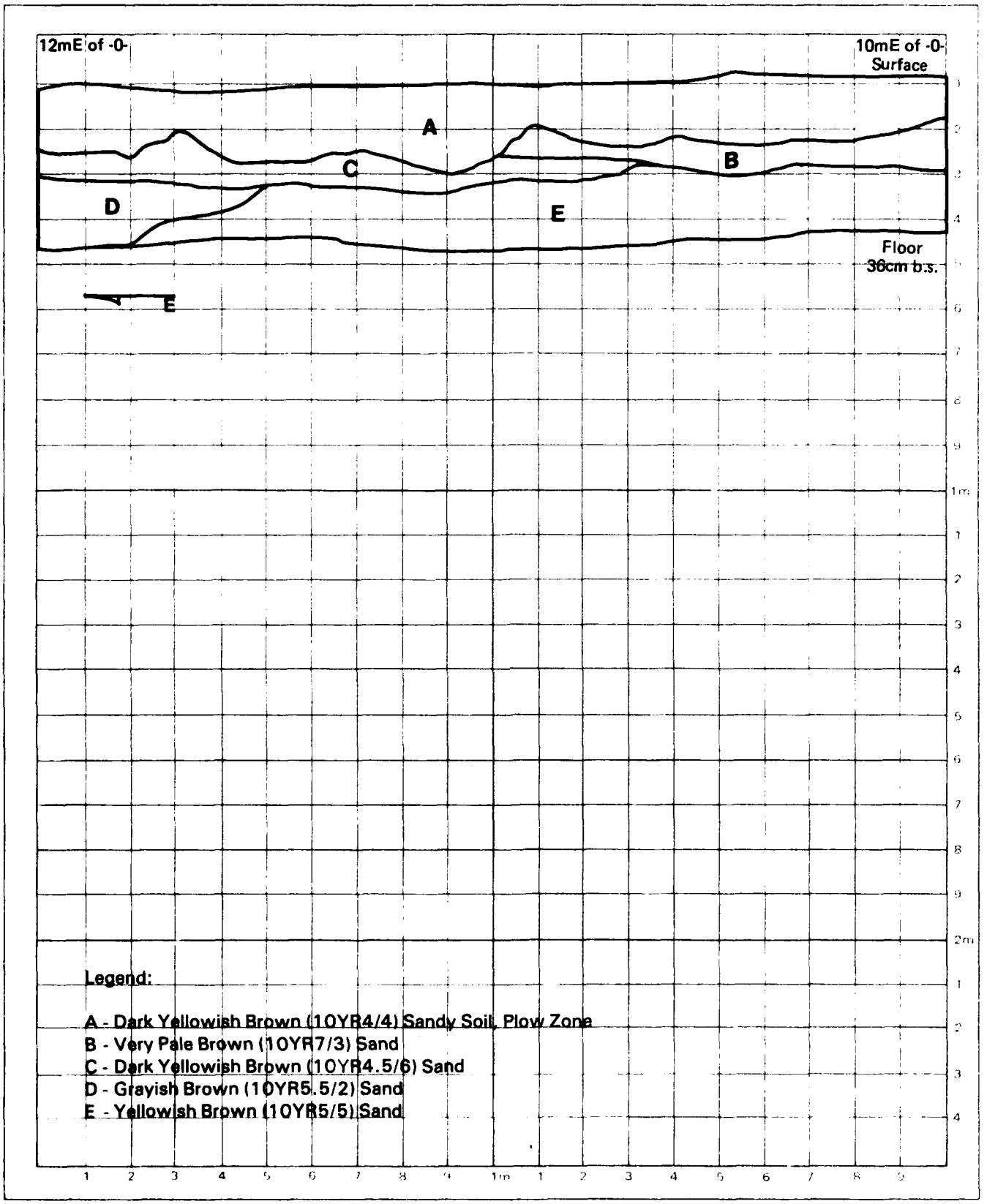


FIGURE 13

22MO990
SOUTH WALL PROFILE

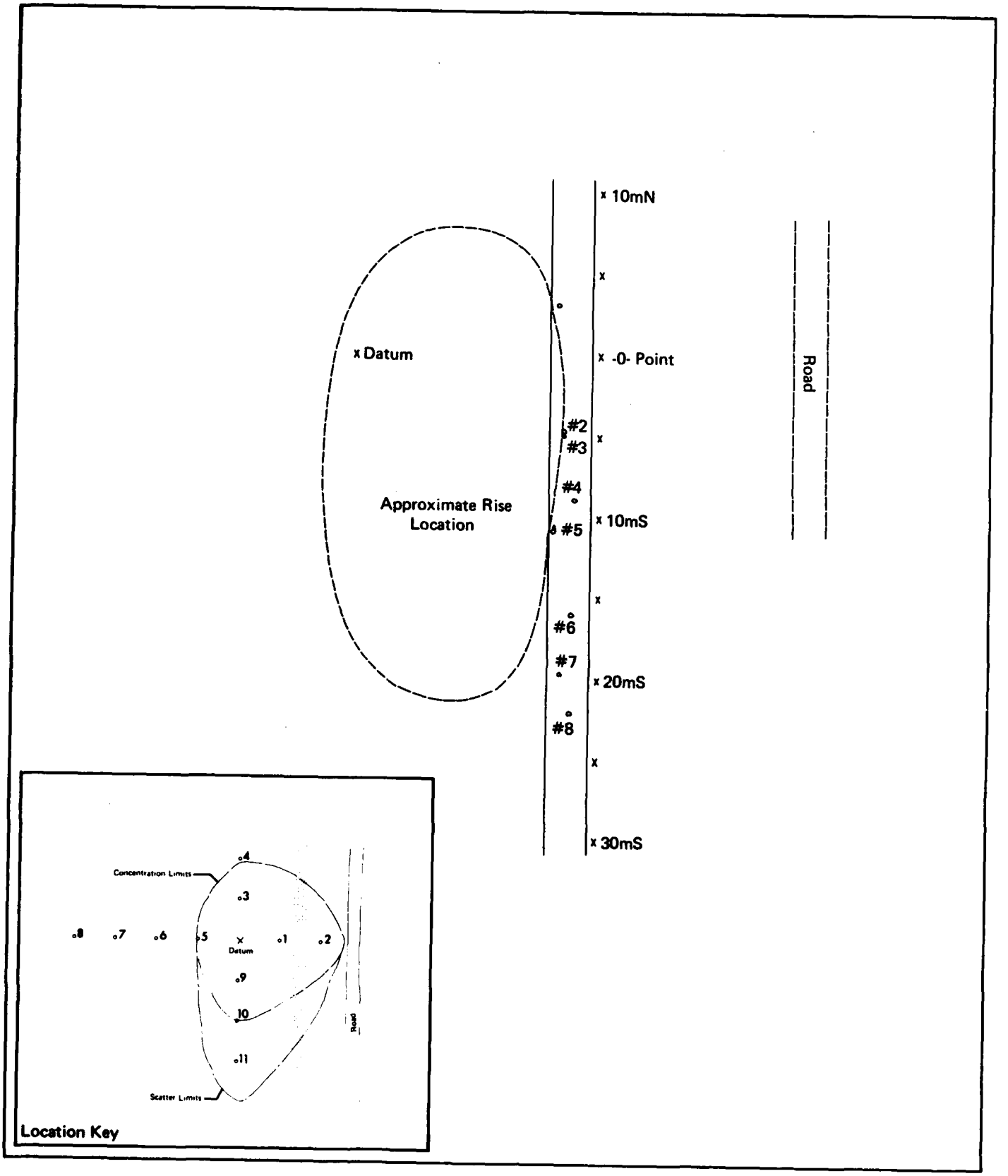
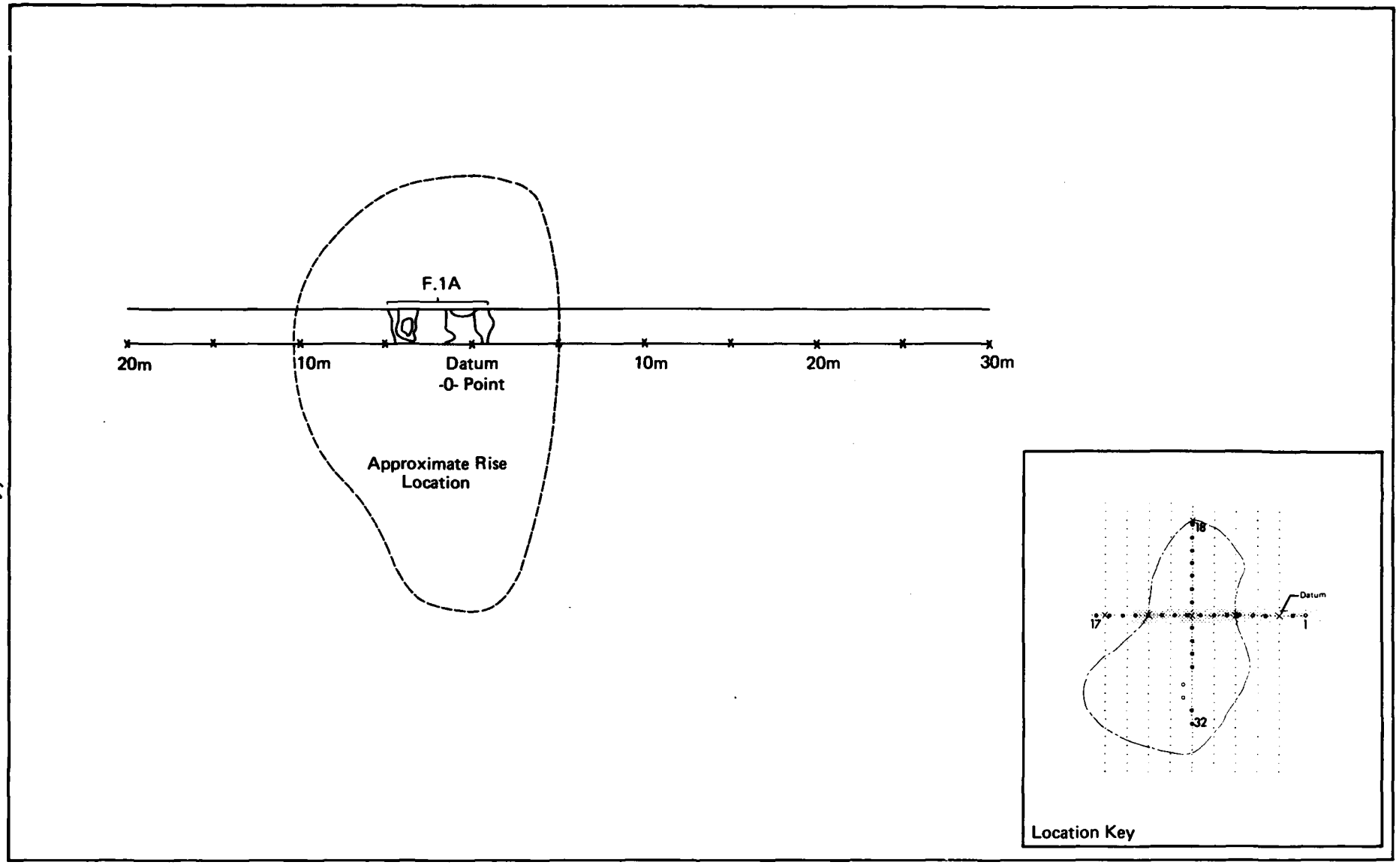


FIGURE 14

22MO991
PLOW STRIP



61

0 10 METERS

N

FIGURE 15

22MO997
PLOW STRIP

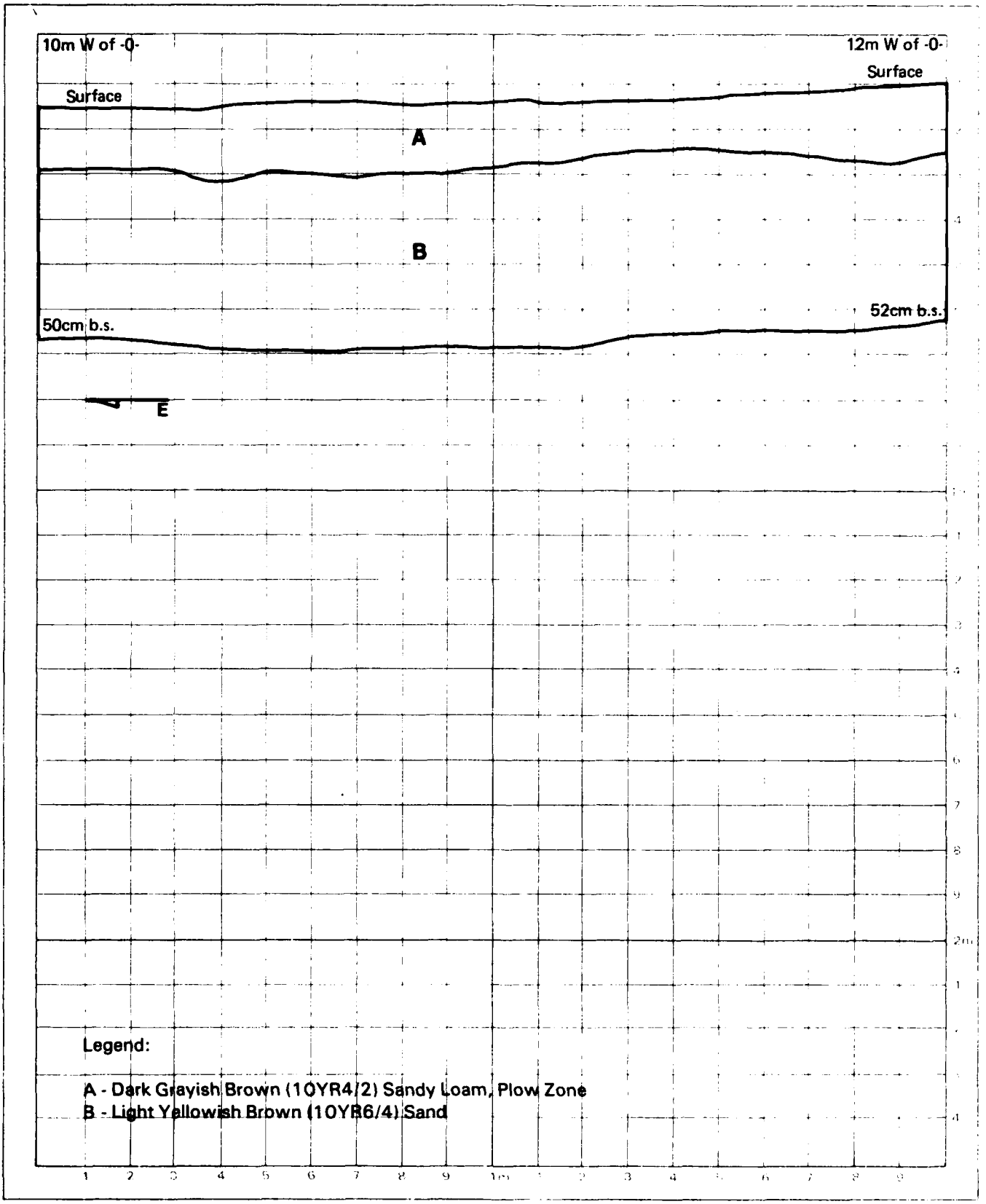


FIGURE 16

22MO997
SOUTH WALL PROFILE

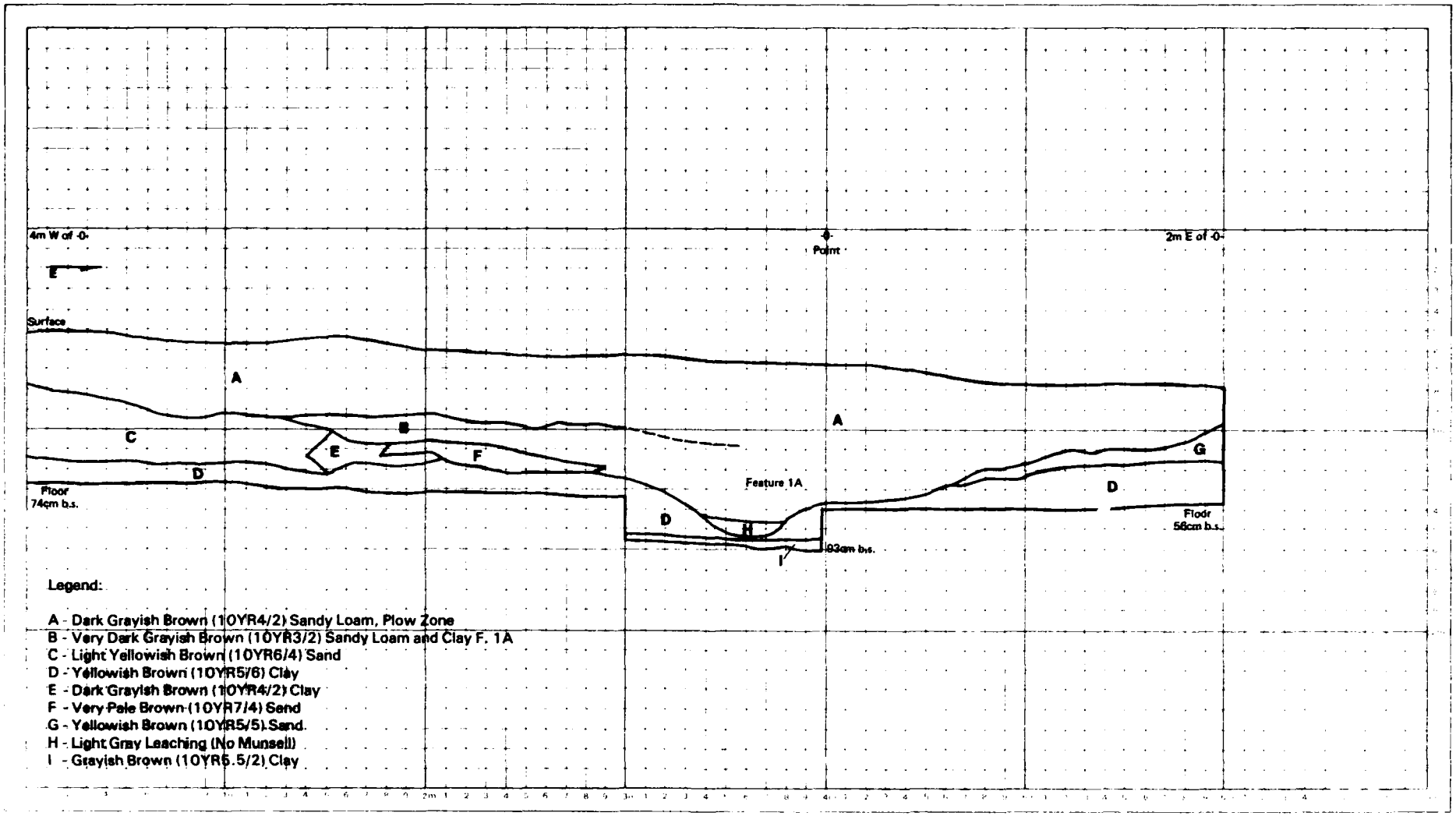


FIGURE 17
22MO997
NORTH WALL PROFILE
FEATURE 1A

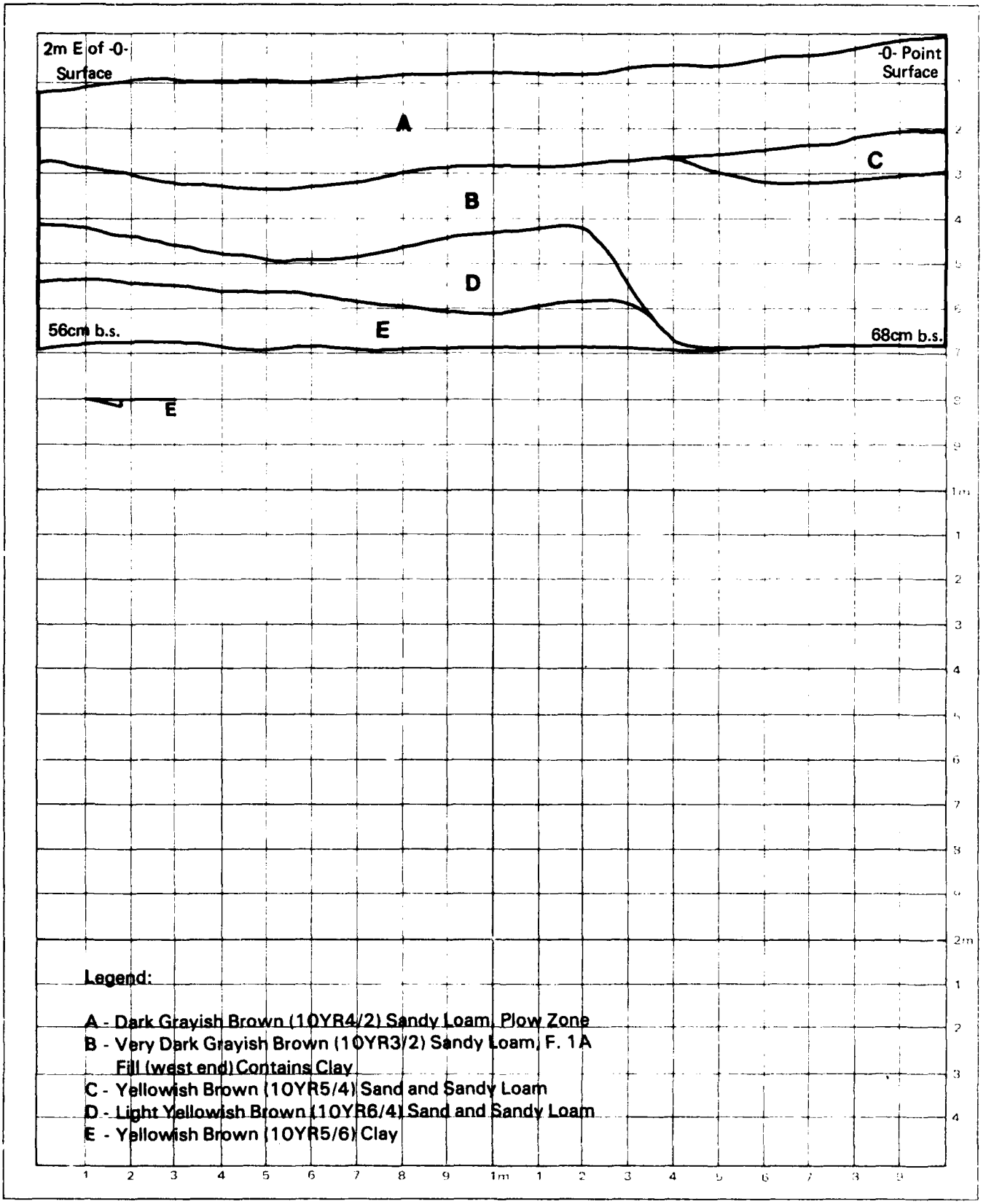
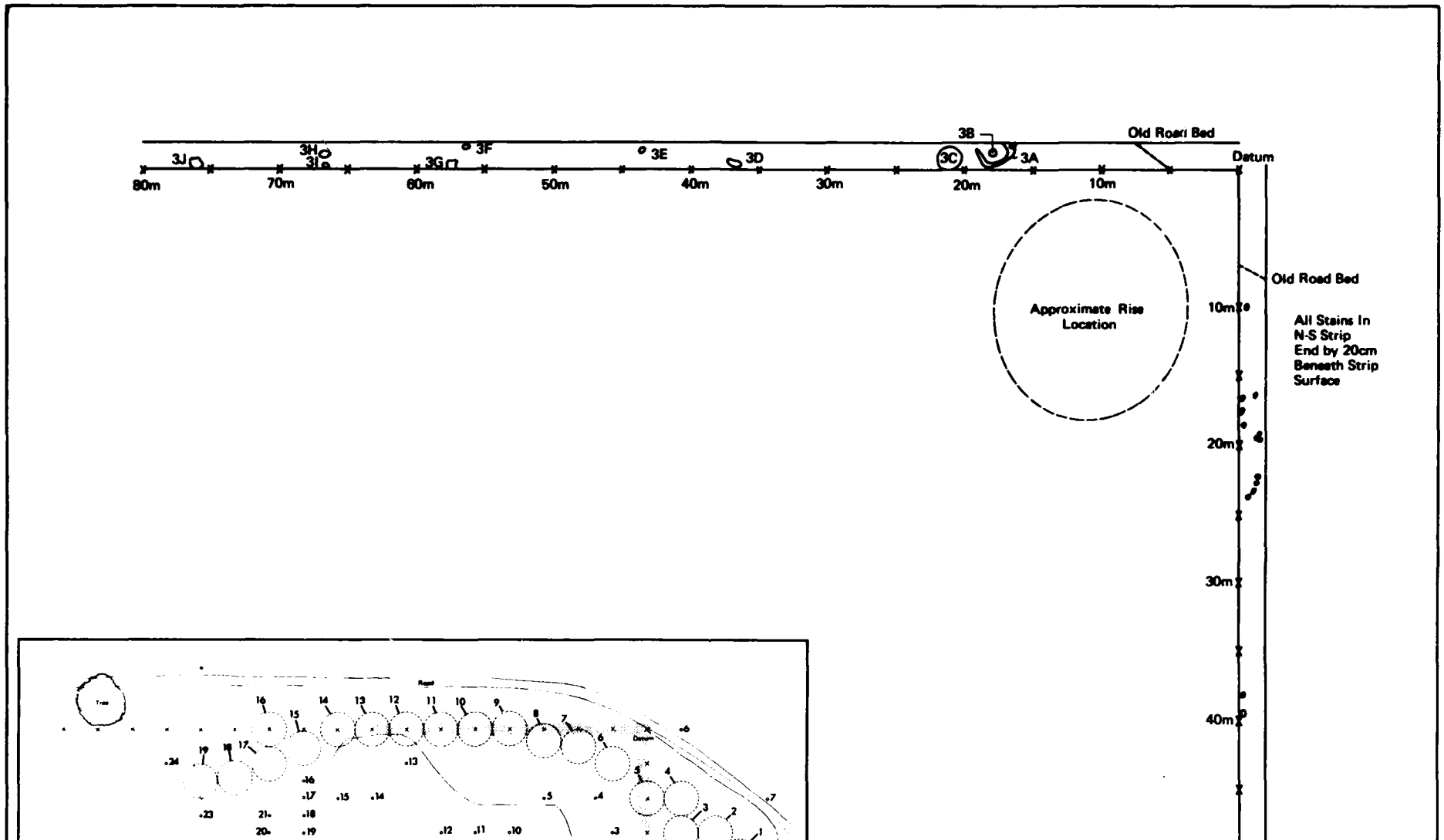


FIGURE 18

22MO997
SOUTH WALL PROFILE
EAST EDGE OF F. 1A



69

0 10 METERS

N

FIGURE 19

22MO999
PLOW STRIP

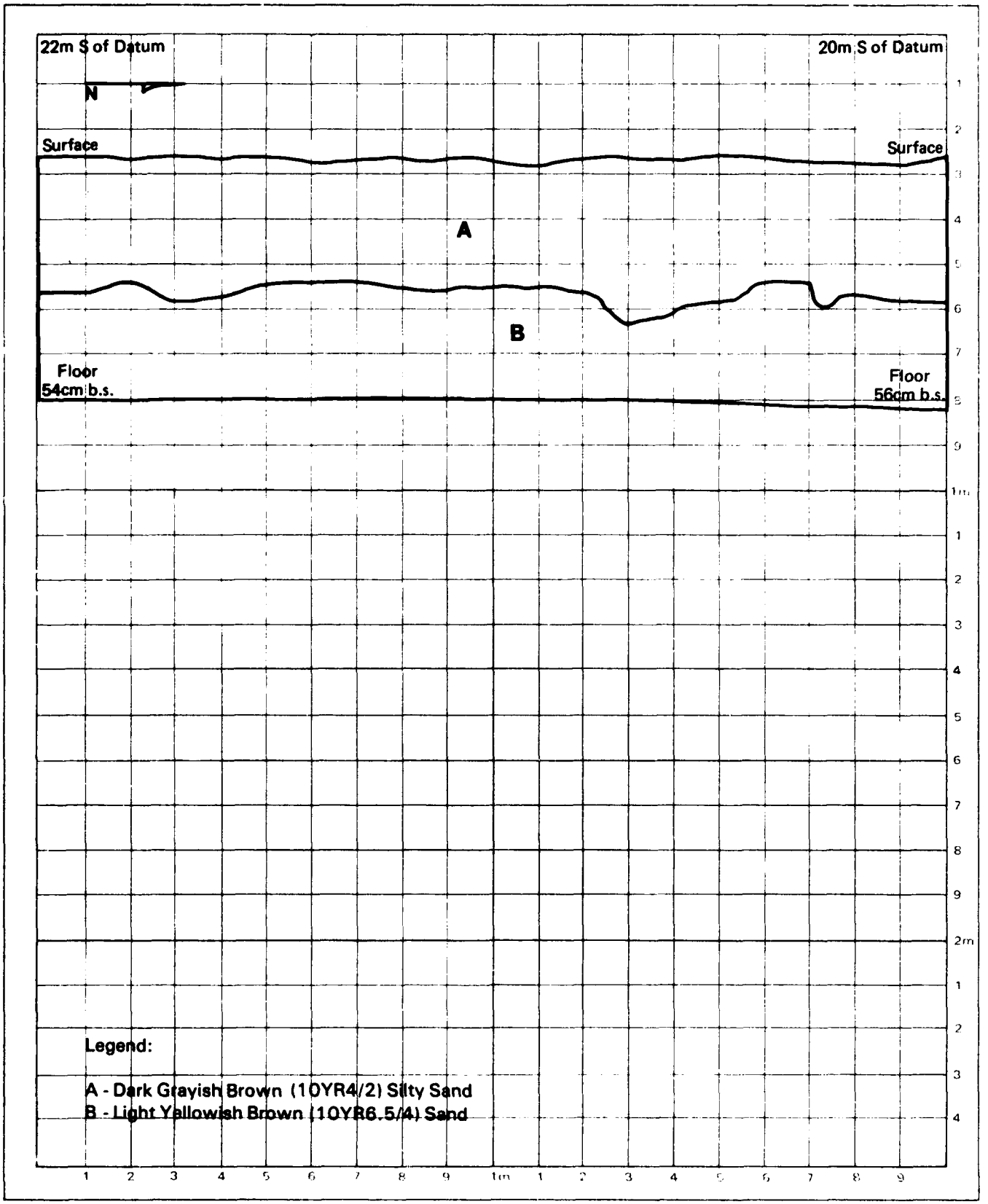


FIGURE 20

22MO999
NORTH/SOUTH PLOW STRIP
WEST WALL PROFILE

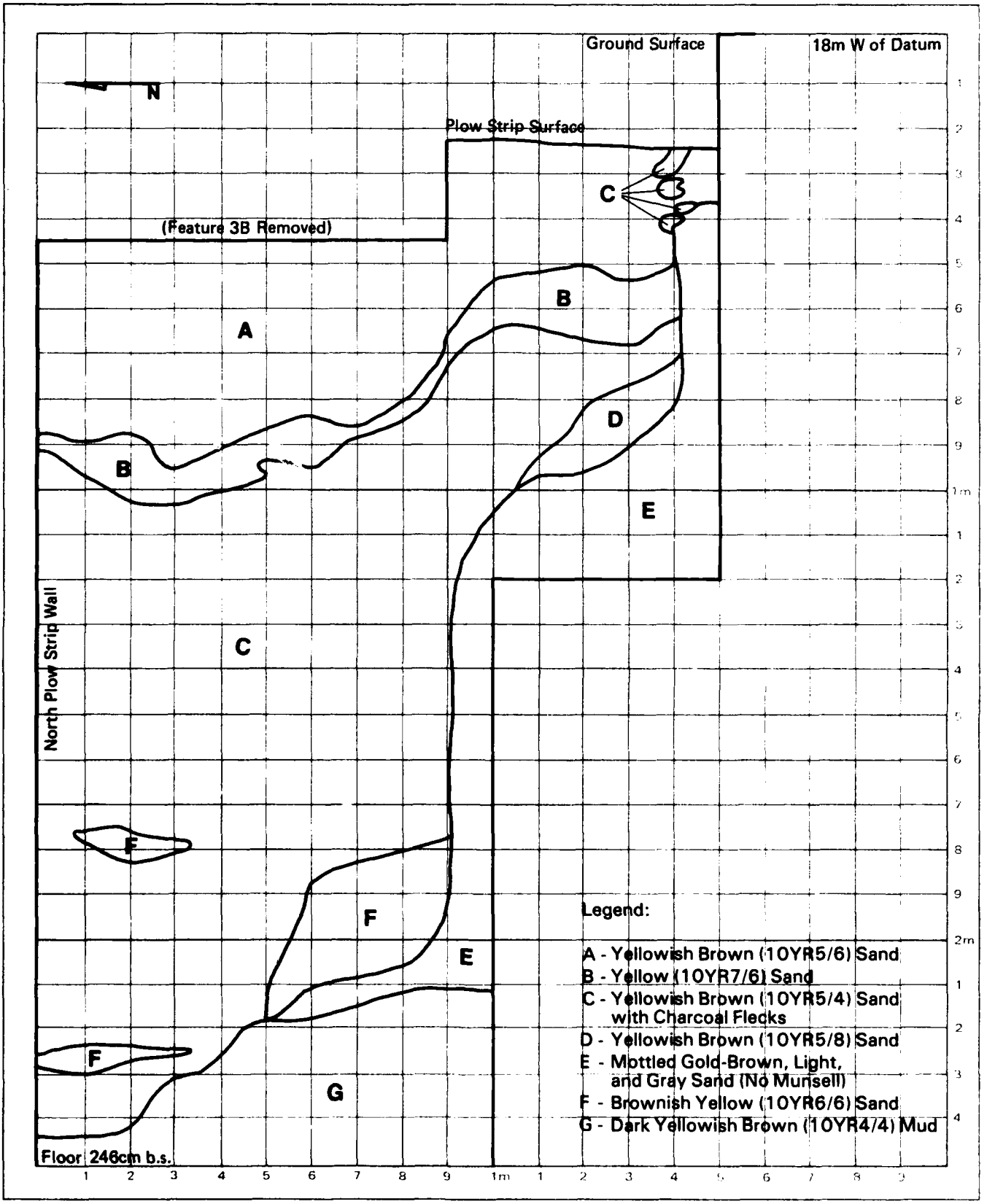


FIGURE 21

22MO999
FEATURE 3A-SECTION PROFILE

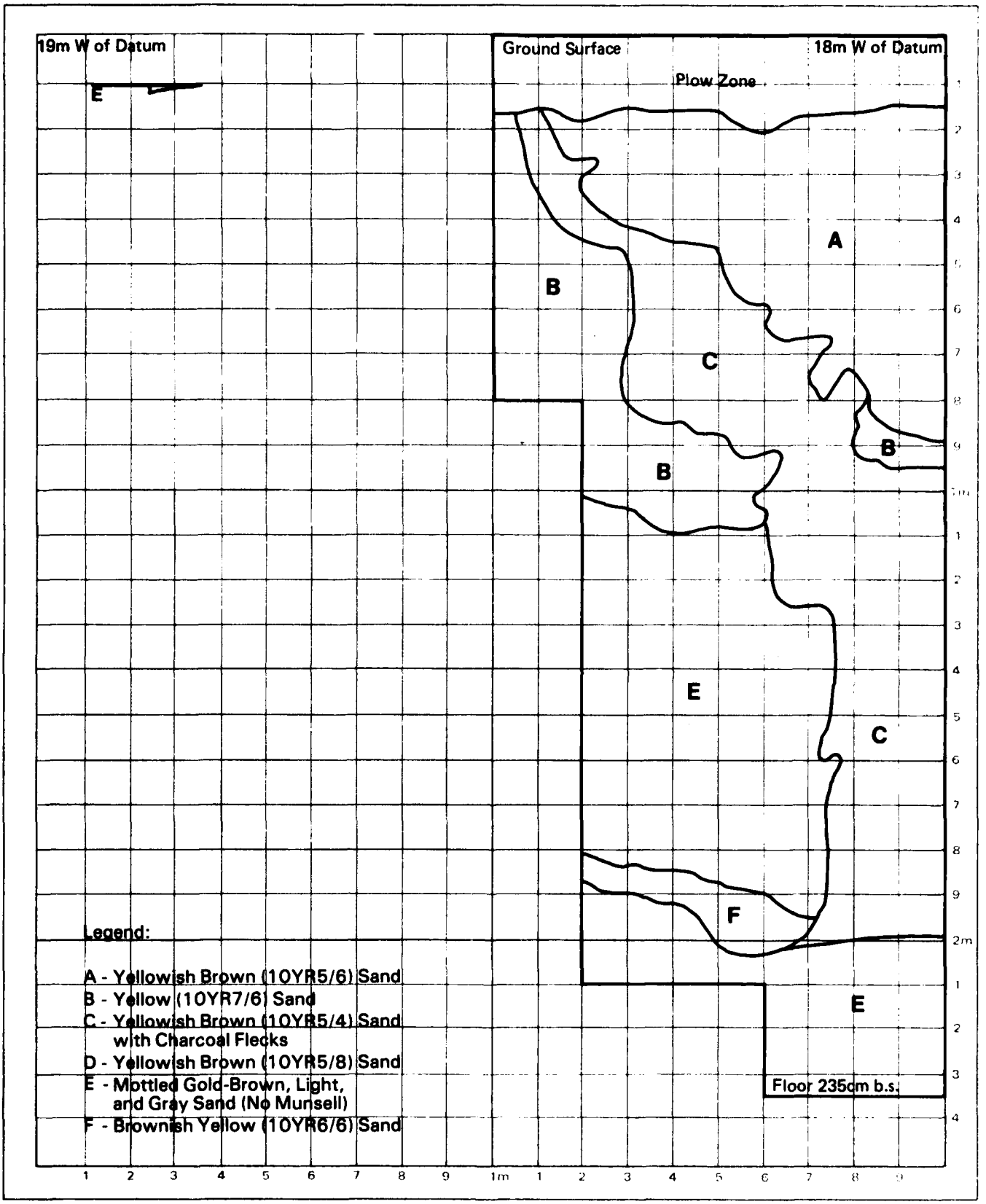


FIGURE 22

22MO999 - FEATURE 3A NORTH PLOW STRIP WALL PROFILE

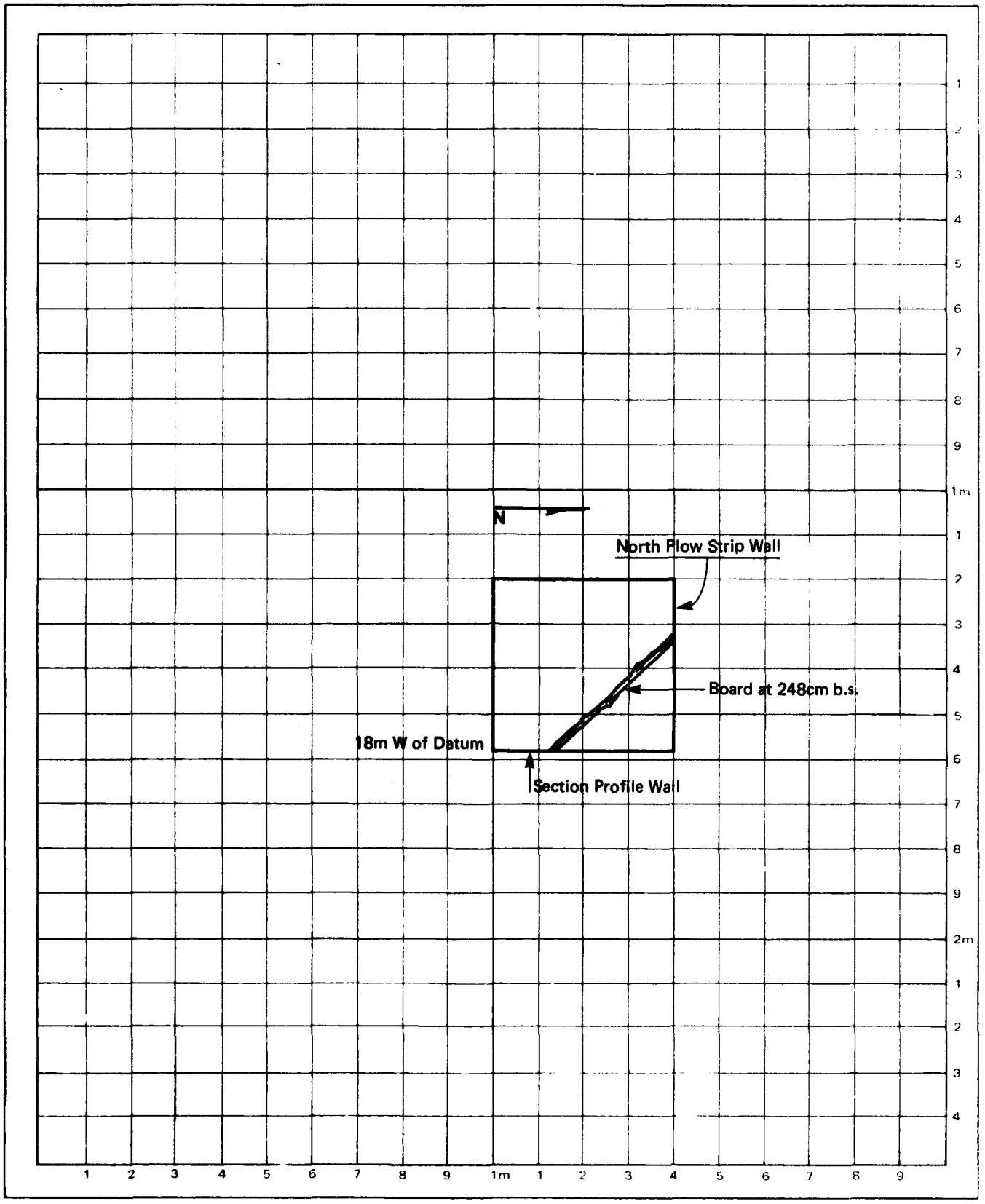


FIGURE 23

22MO999
FEATURE 3A

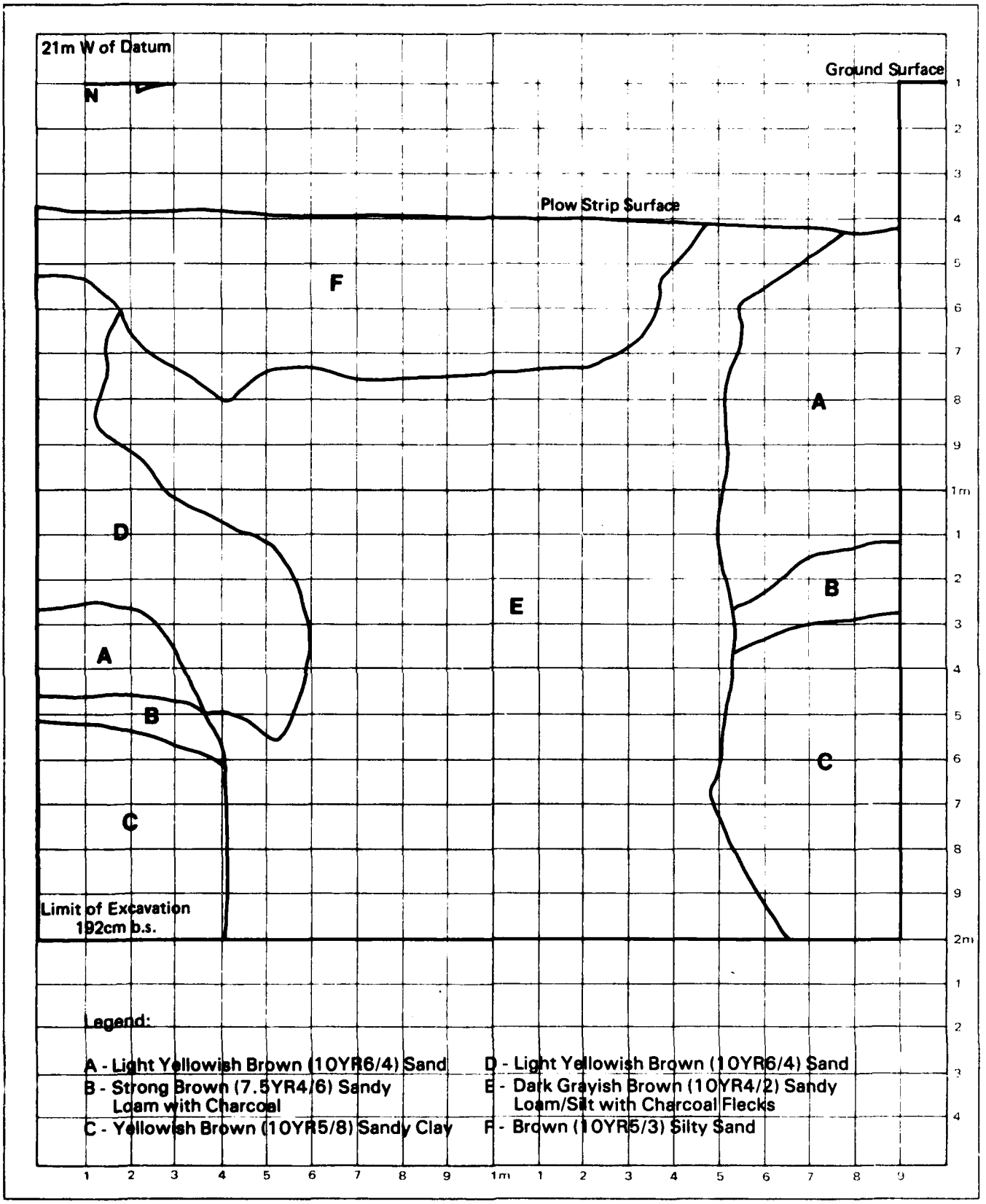


FIGURE 24

22MO999
FEATURE 3C-SECTION PROFILE

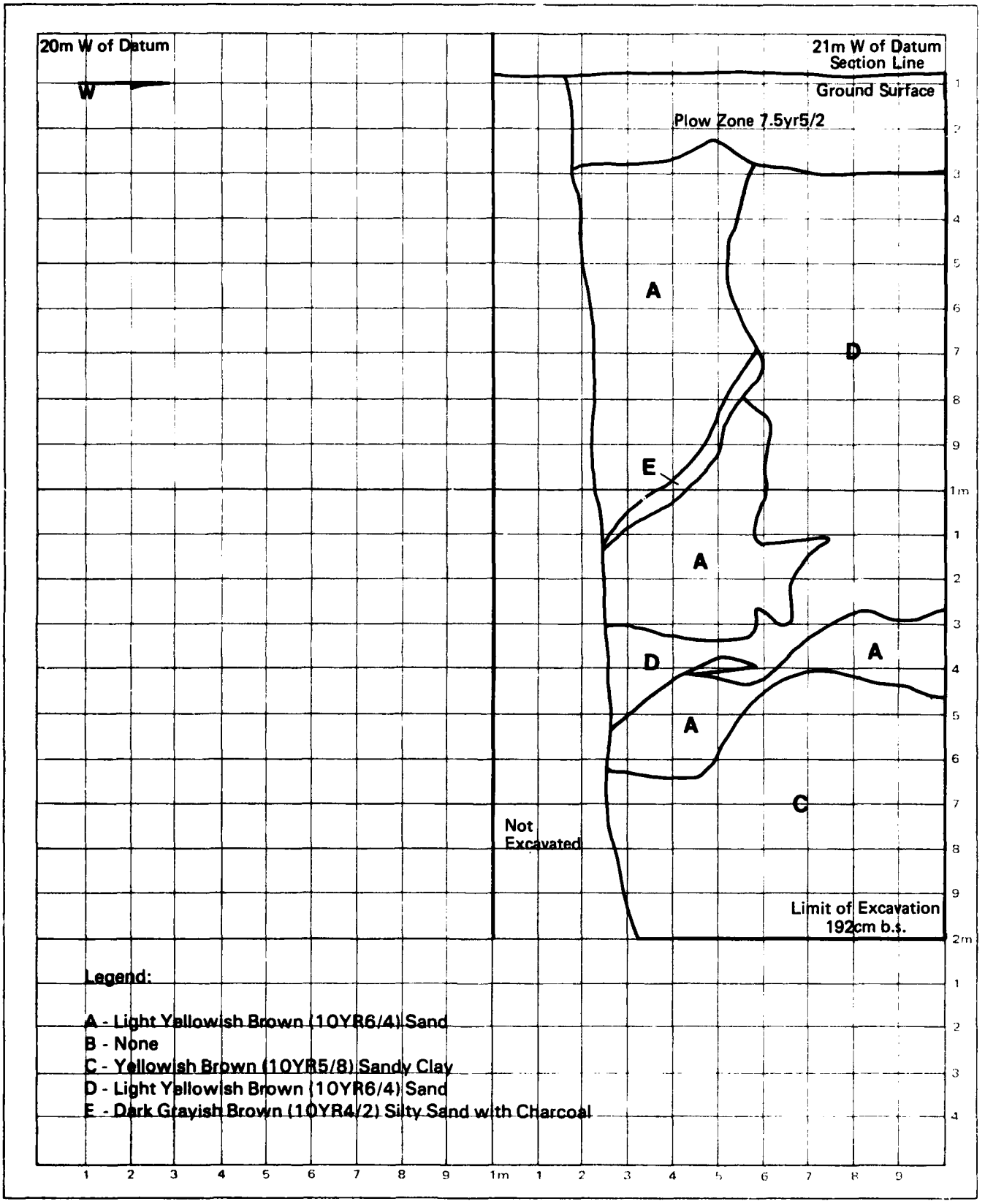


FIGURE 25

22MO999
SOUTH PLOW STRIP WALL PROFILE
FEATURE 3C

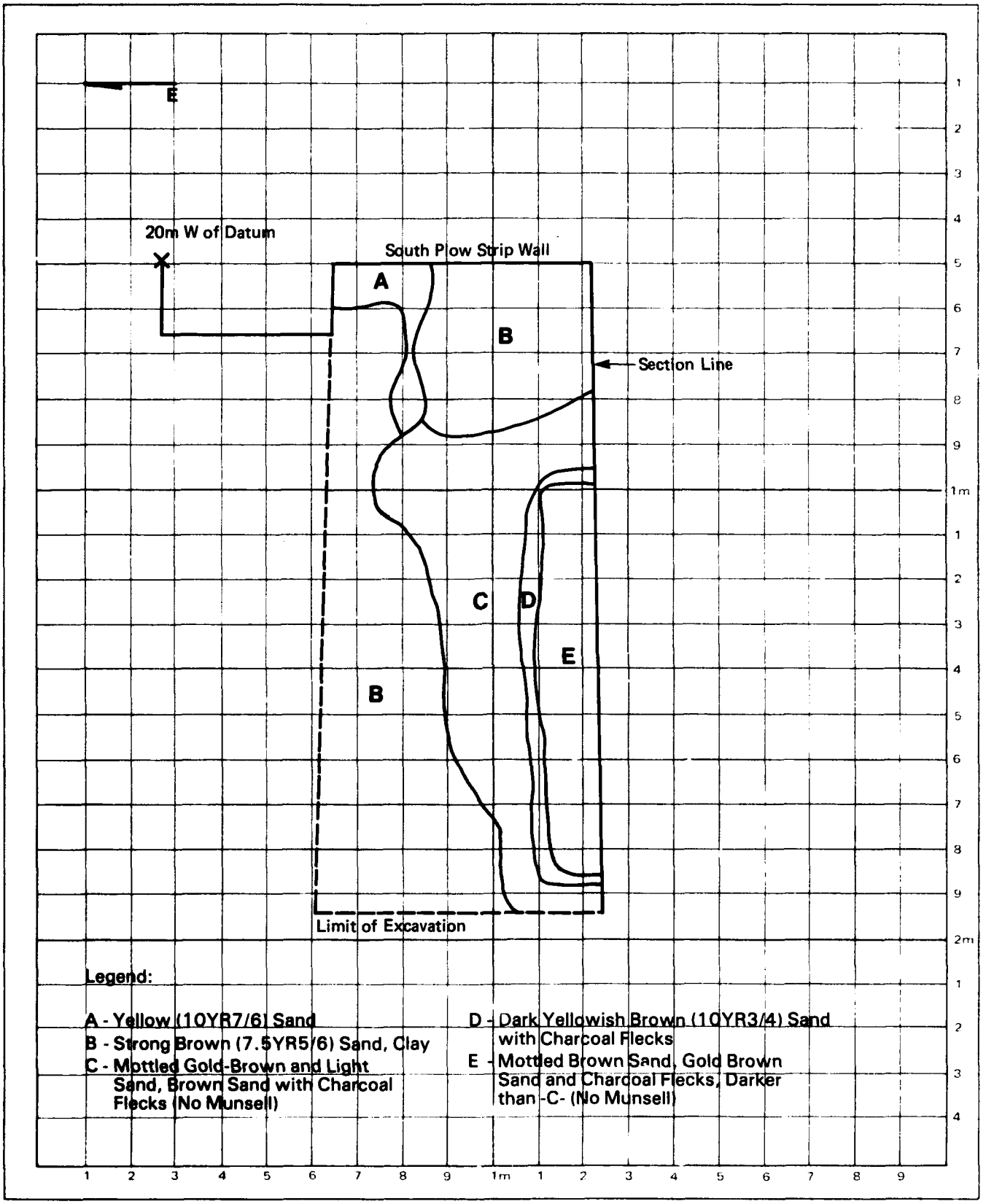


FIGURE 26

22MO999
FEATURE 3C
142cm b.s.

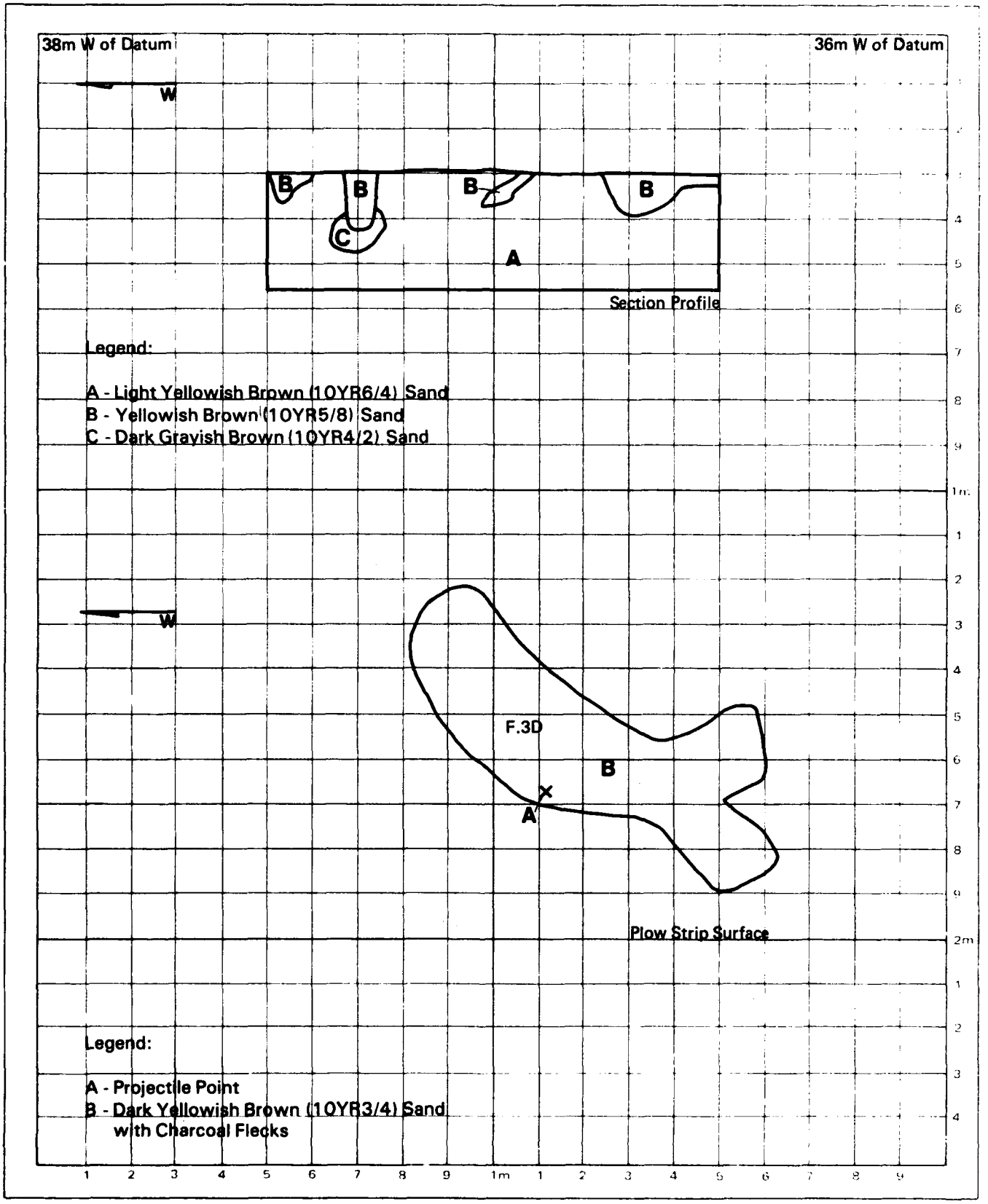


FIGURE 27

22MO999
FEATURE 3D

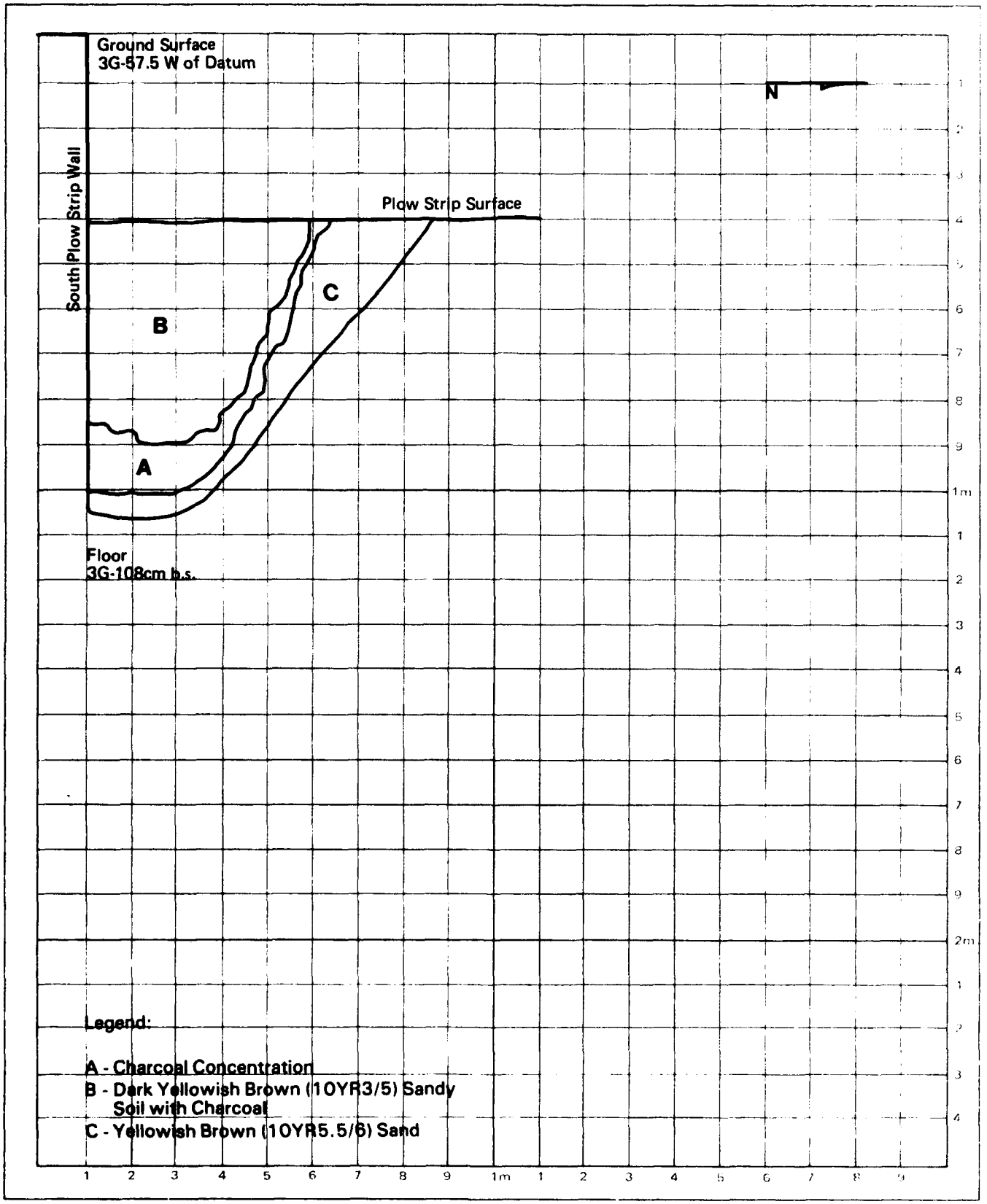


FIGURE 28

22MO999
FEATURE 3G-SECTION PROFILE

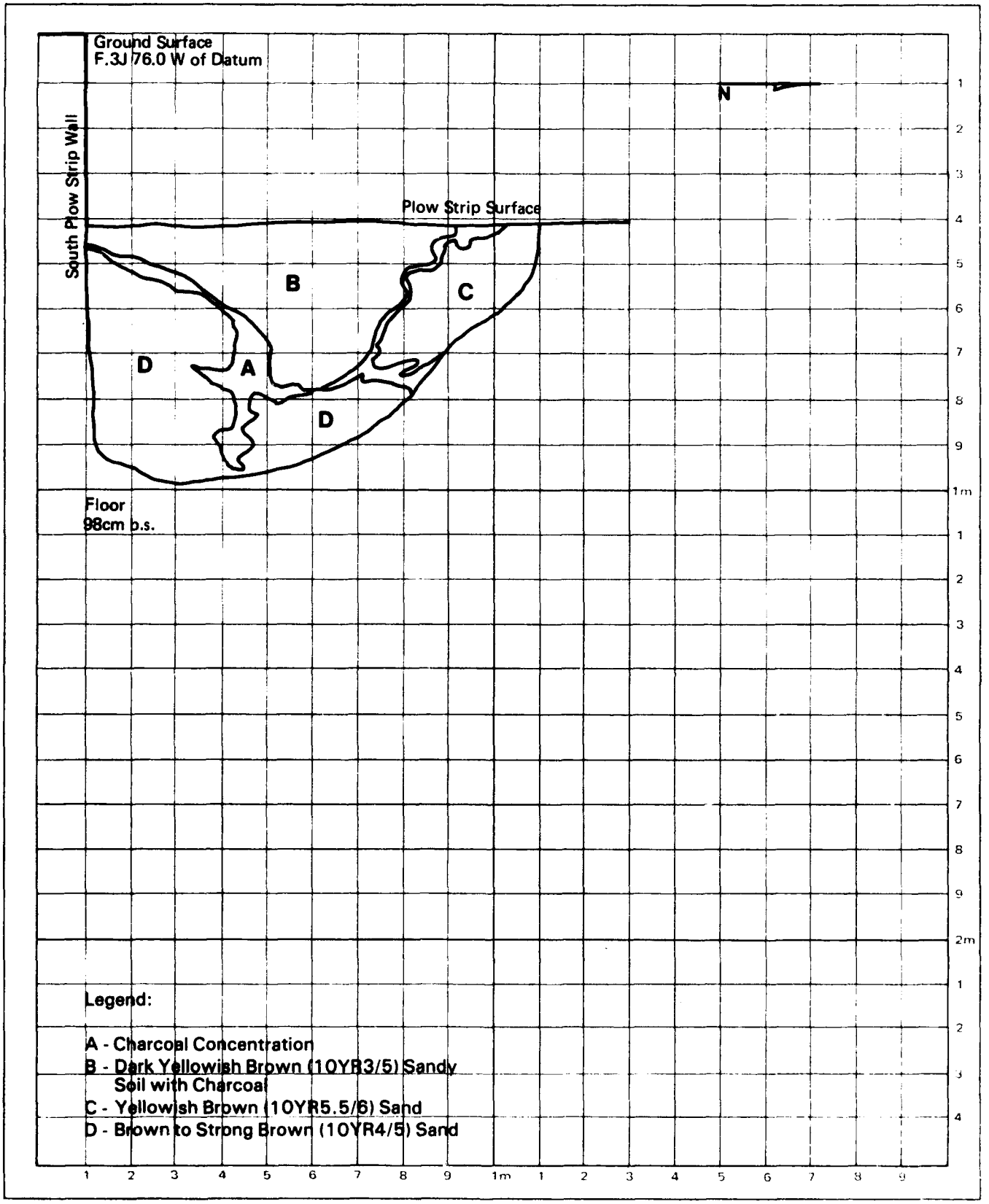
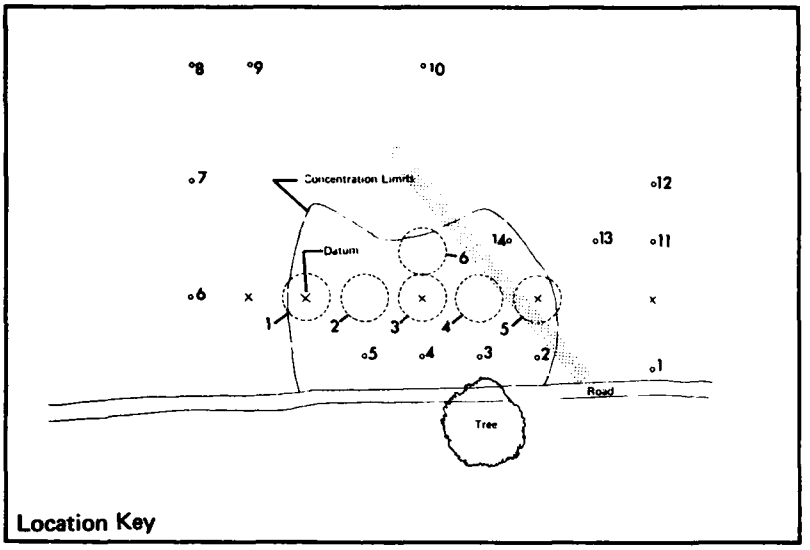
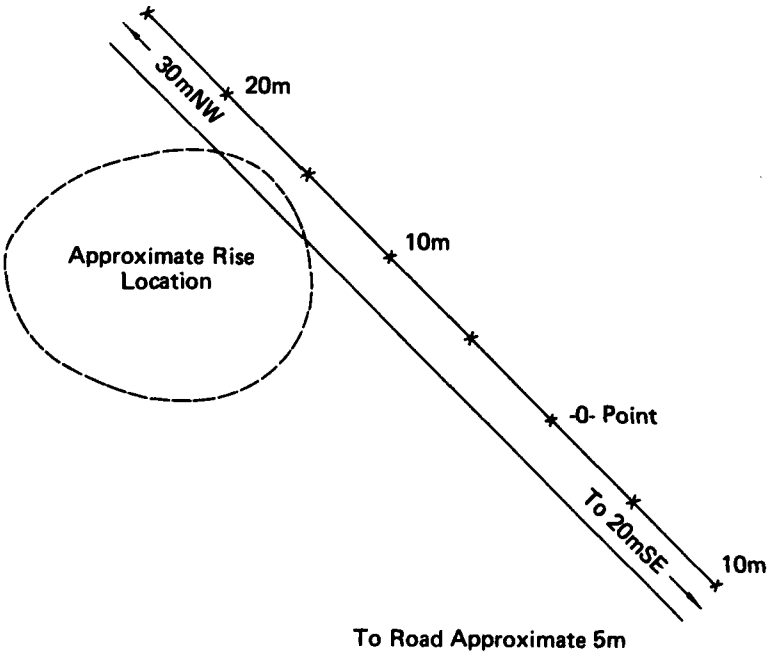


FIGURE 29

22MO999
FEATURE 3J-SECTION PROFILE



Location Key



To Road Approximate 5m

0 10 METERS

N

FIGURE 30

22MO1000
PLOW STRIP

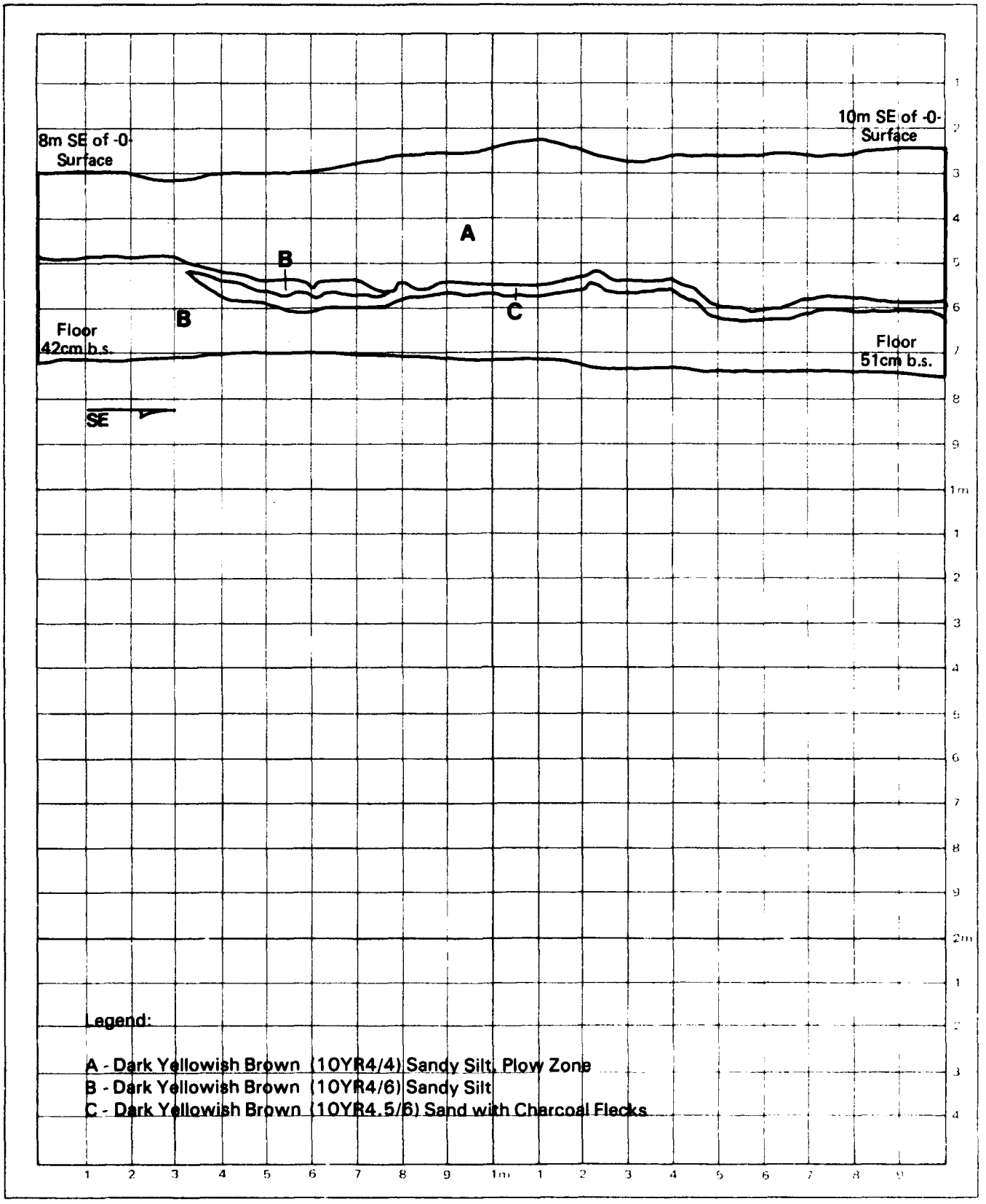


FIGURE 31

22MO1000
EAST WALL PROFILE

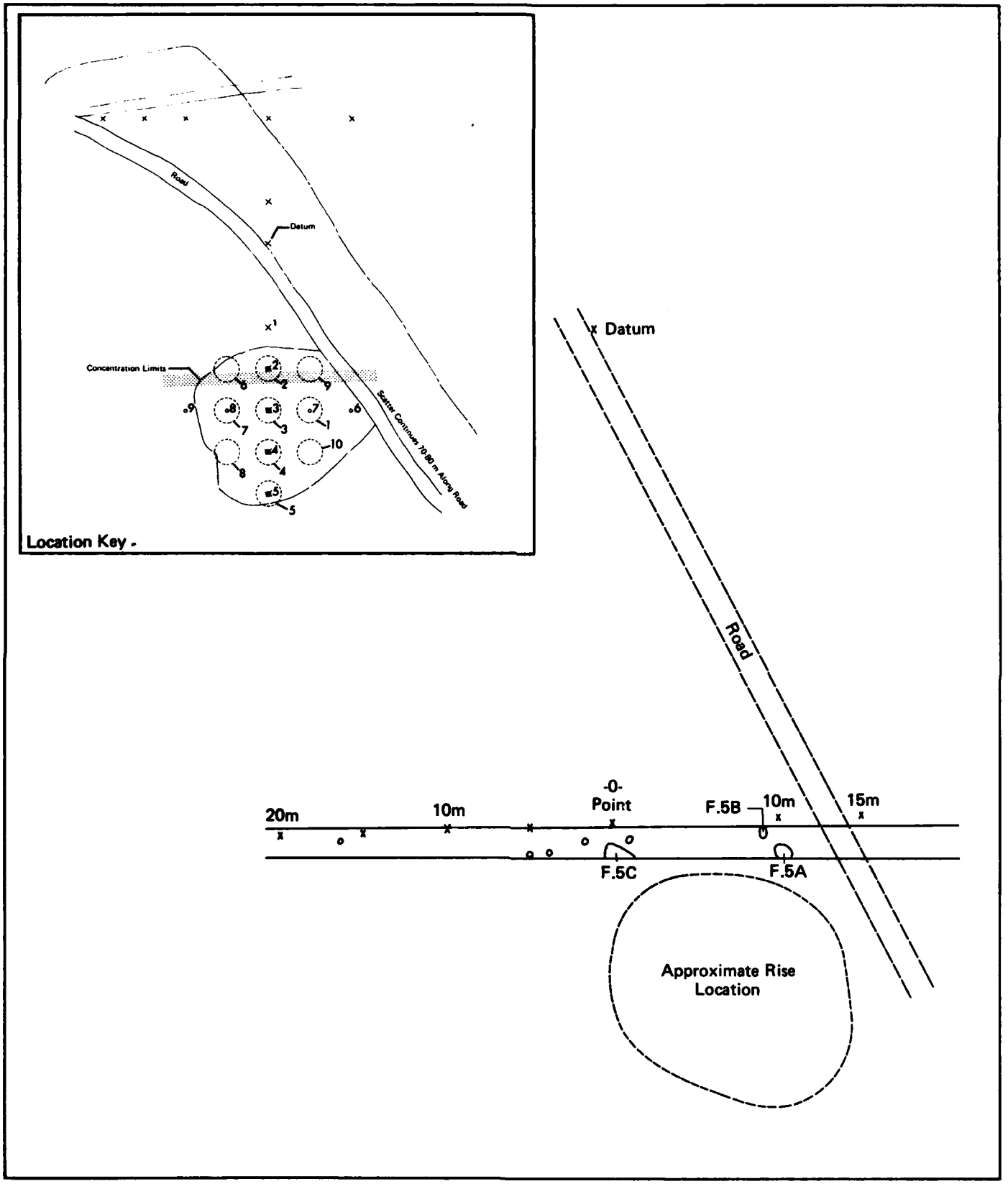


FIGURE 32

22MO1002
PLOW STRIP

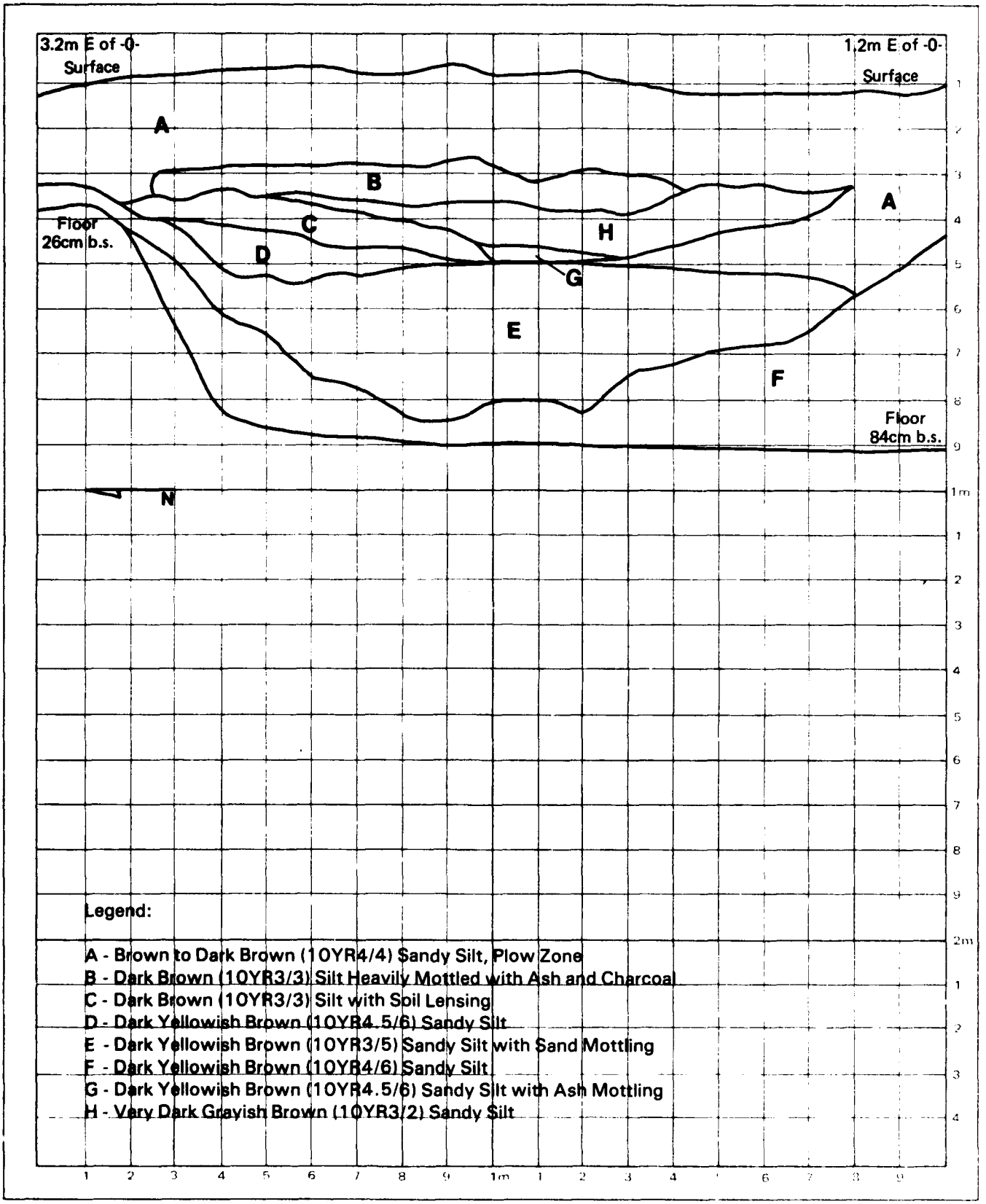
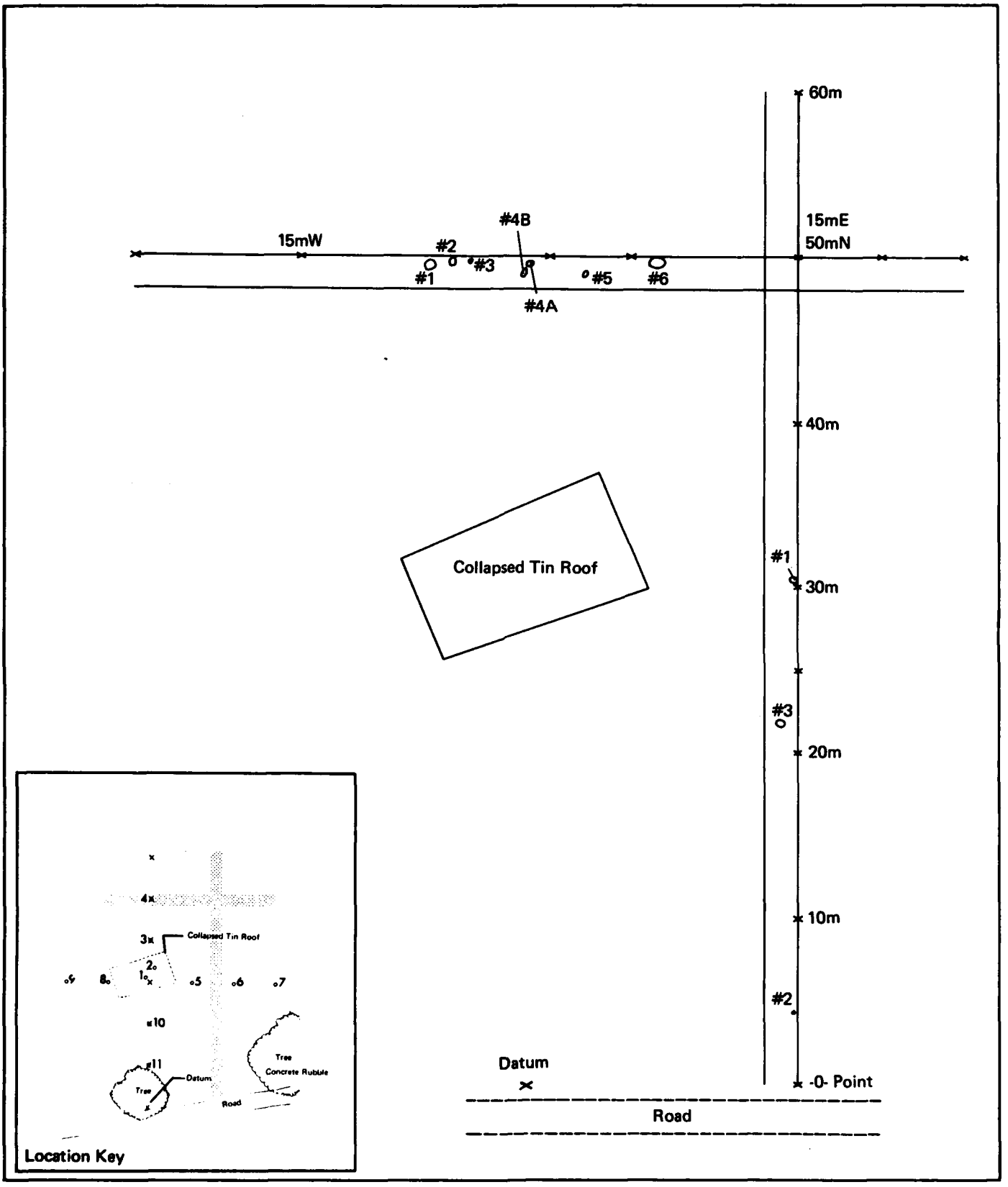


FIGURE 33

22MO1002
SOUTH PROFILE FEATURE 5C



0 10 METERS

N

FIGURE 34

22MO1003
PLOW STRIP

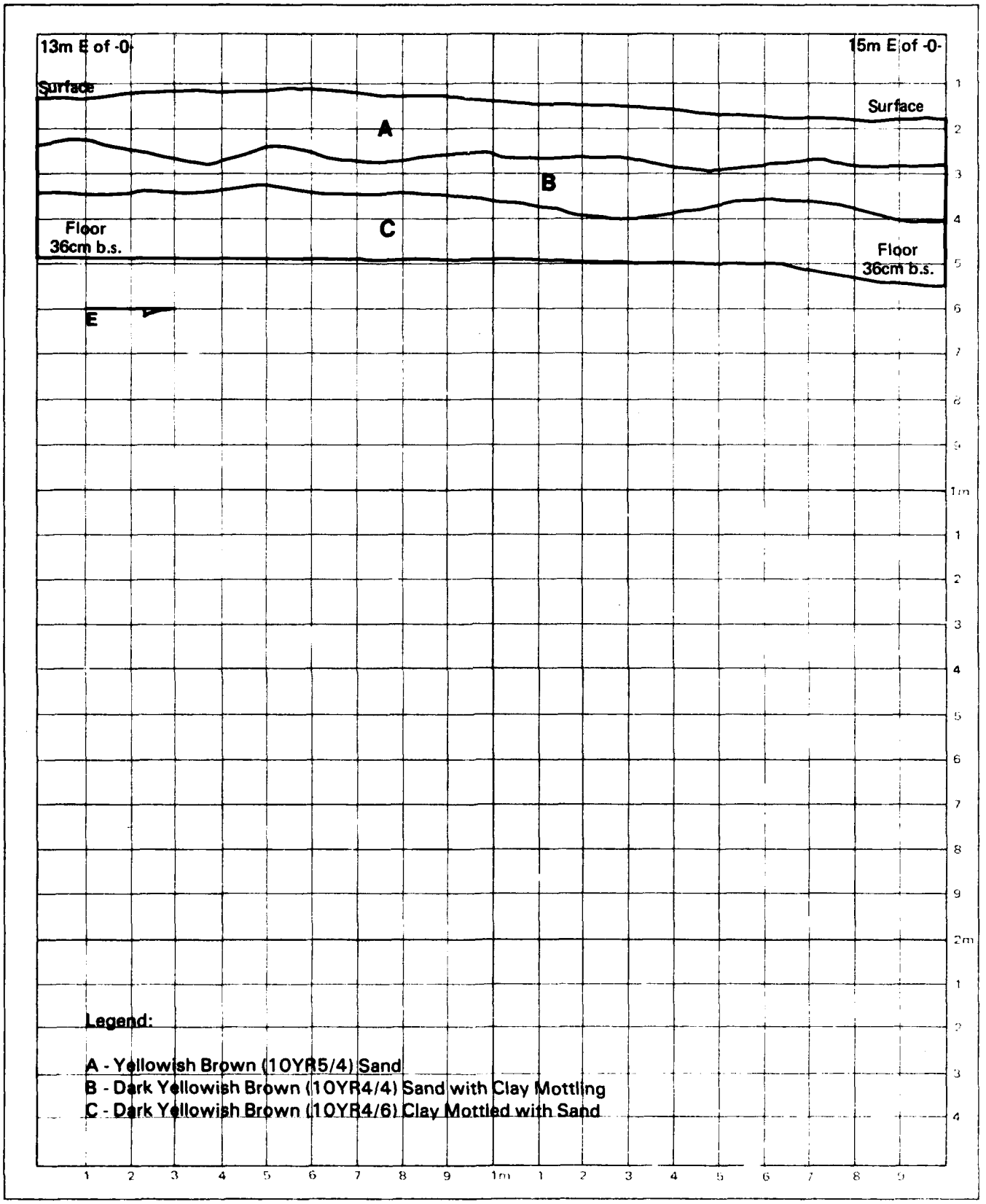


FIGURE 35

22MO1003
NORTH WALL PROFILE
EAST-WEST PLOW STRIP

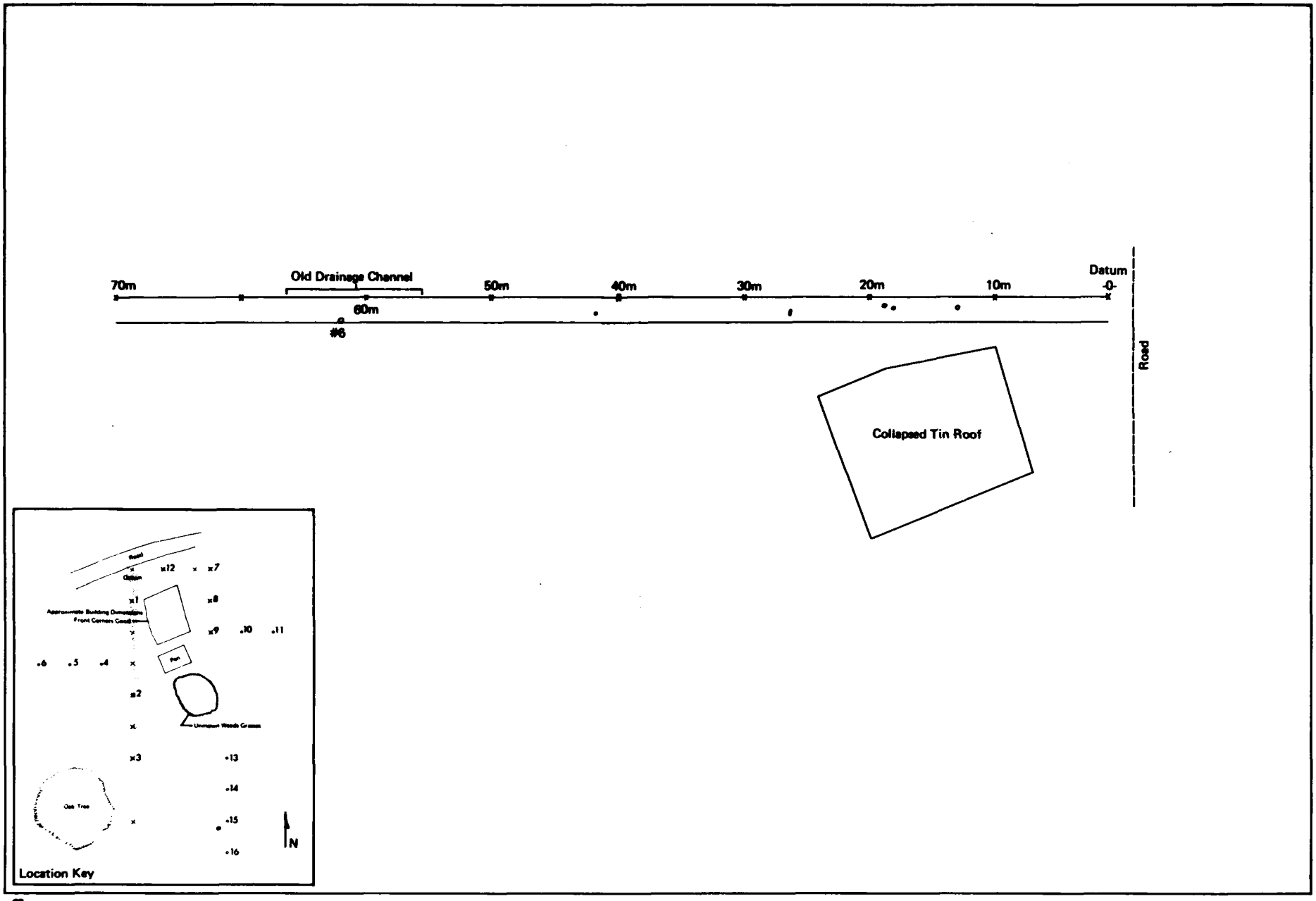


FIGURE 36

22MO1006
PLOW STRIP

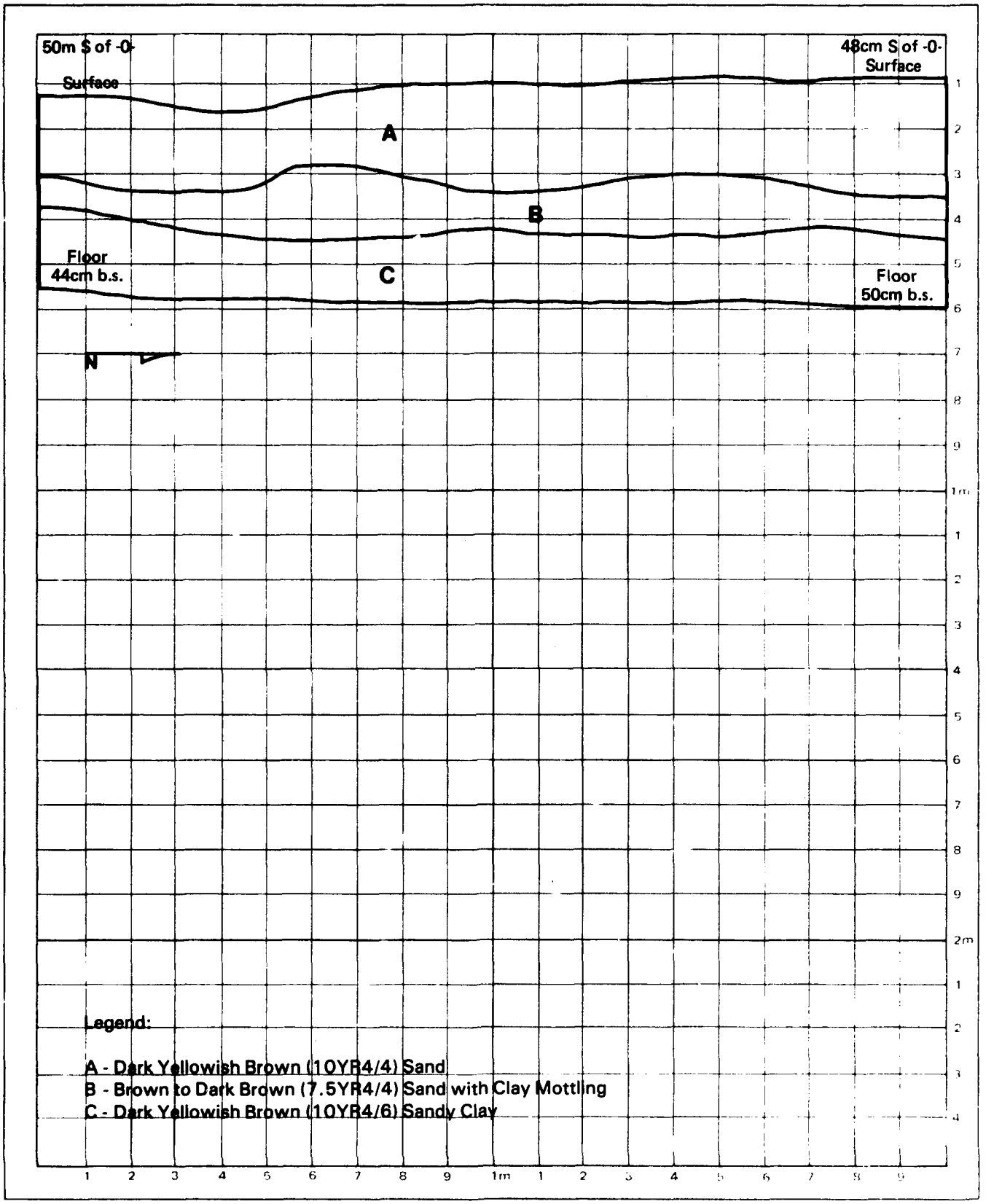
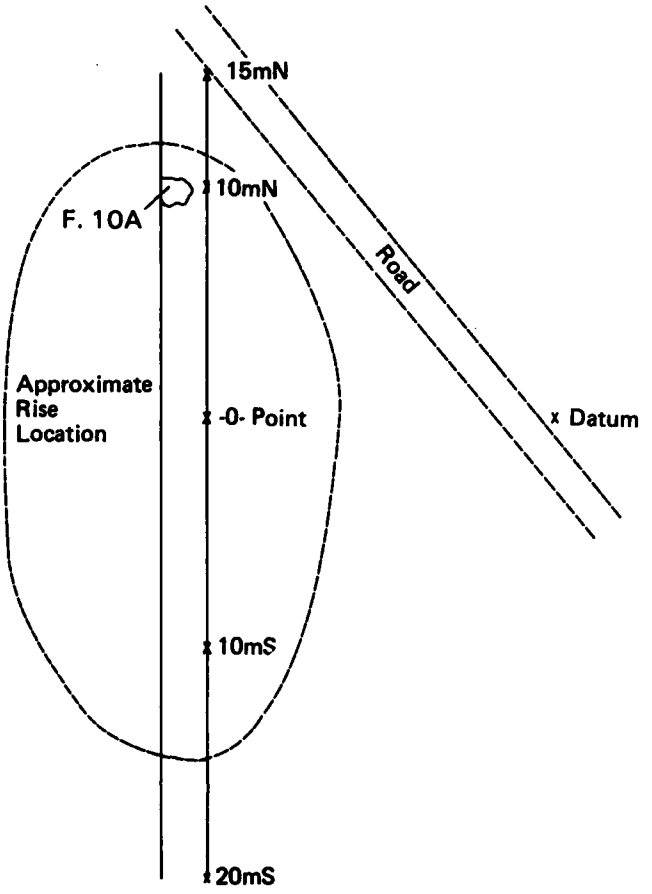
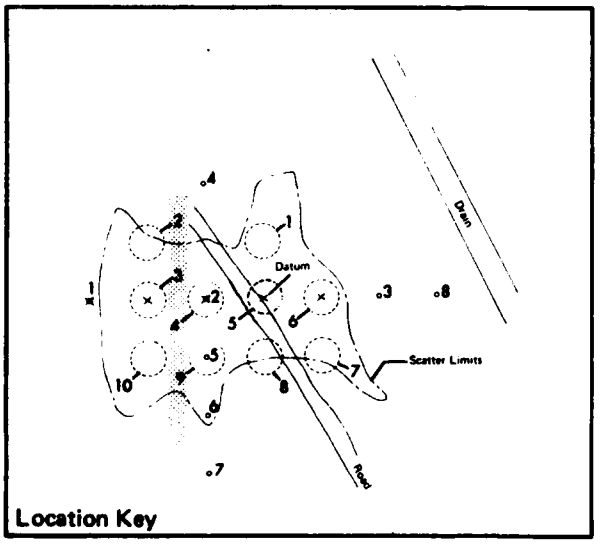


FIGURE 37

22MO1006
WEST WALL PROFILE





0 10 METERS

N

FIGURE 38

22MO1007
PLOW STRIP

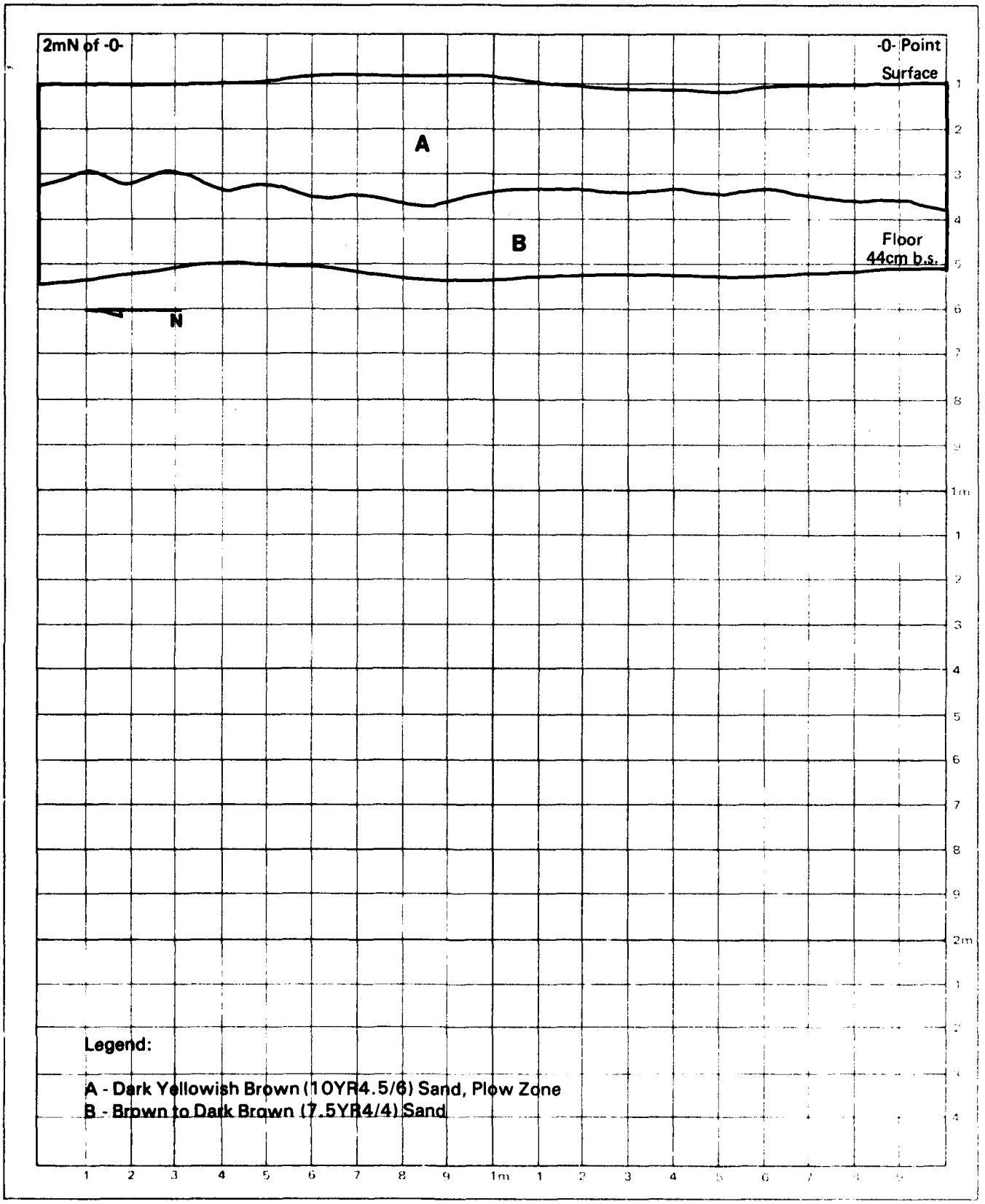


FIGURE 39

22MO1007
EAST WALL PROFILE

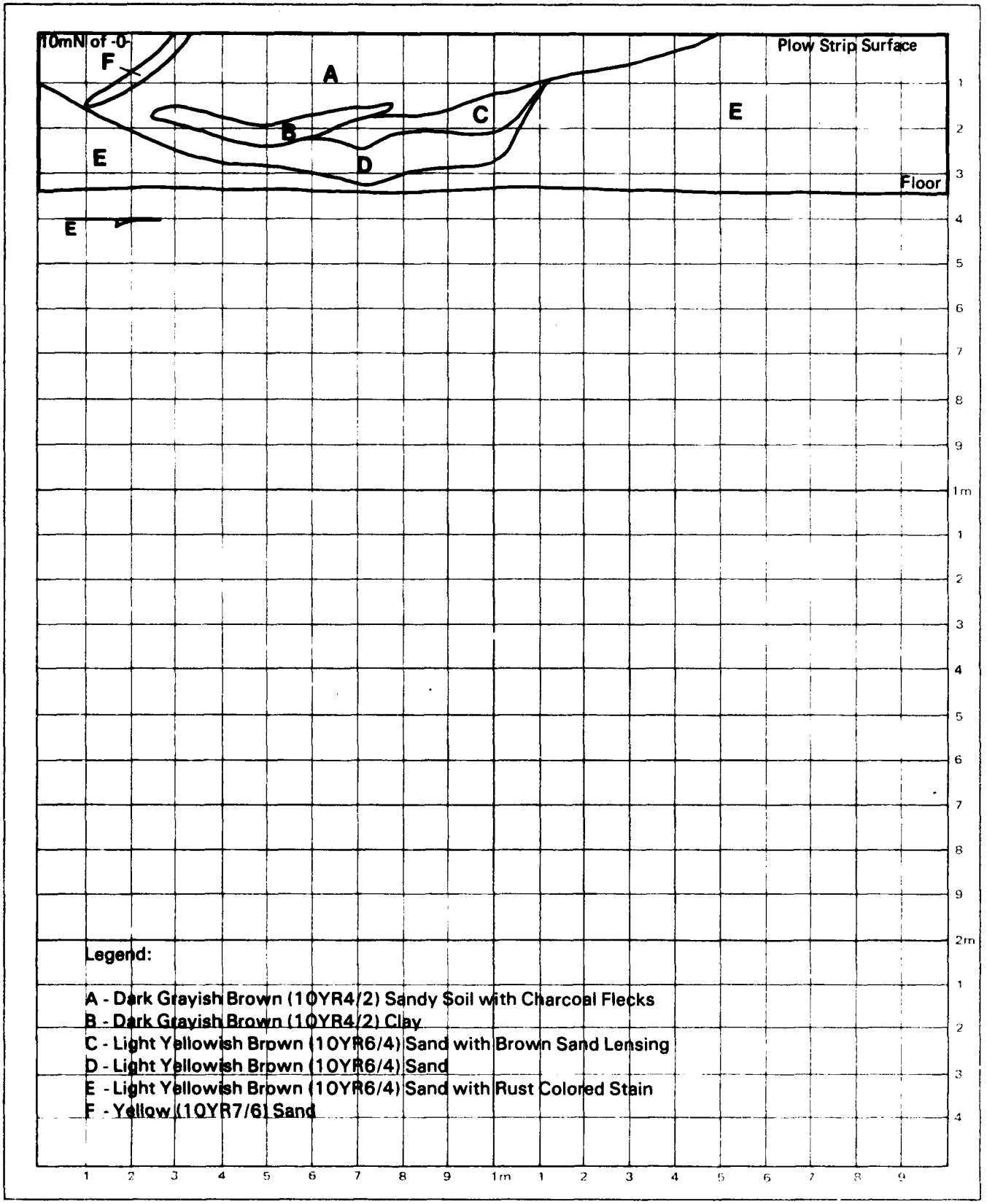


FIGURE 40

22MO1007
FEATURE 0A SECTION

V. ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS

INTRODUCTION

A total of 4044 artifacts plus miscellaneous brick, concrete and mortar fragments were recovered from the combined 1980-1981 archeology field seasons at Sharpley's Bottom. Artifacts were collected from 20 sites in the Bottom and, were they distributed evenly among sites, there would be slightly over 200 artifacts per site.

All artifacts from Phases I and II archeology at Sharpley's Bottom were removed to the laboratory facilities at Commonwealth Associates. Artifacts were kept separated by site and by provenience within sites. Ceramics, glass, plastic and faunal materials were washed and dried. Metal items were brushed, if necessary, to clean them. These artifacts were not washed in order to keep the deterioration process at a minimum. Most metal artifacts consisted of iron nails, bolts and other small hardware. It was not considered necessary or worthwhile to perform additional stabilization procedures on these artifacts.

All artifacts were assigned catalog numbers within a system devised by Commonwealth archeologists. This system identifies the site and location within a site from which each artifact or group of artifacts was recovered. Catalog numbers were written on most of the glass, ceramics, bone and plastic artifacts. Metal items such as nails, small hardware and miscellaneous sheet and strap metal fragments were not individually numbered but rather were placed in plastic bags with the appropriate catalog number and provenience information included. Other items, i.e., metal buttons, a brass bank, and brass bullet mold, etc., were individually numbered. All artifacts, whether individually numbered or not, were placed in bags with the appropriate catalog and provenience information. Materials are currently being stored at the Commonwealth facilities in Jackson, Michigan.

Minimum number of glass vessel counts for all sites were obtained through a consideration of all neck/lip and base fragments within the sample obtained from each site. In general, a partial enumeration was obtained by counting the minimum number of discrete vessels represented by the bottle or jar lips/necks or bases present, whichever was greater. Additional vessels were sometimes indicated by the presence of lip/neck or basal portions (whichever had not been counted) of different glass colors: colors not present among the initially counted fragments and/or that could not have come from the initially counted vessels. For example, if all bases were of green and aqua glass, but a cobalt blue lip fragment was present, an additional vessel was added to the MNV count. Finally, non-bottle/jar glass was added to the total count by the same method of enumerating the minimum number of base or rim fragments that were present. As in all MNV counts, totals are approximate and represent, as indicated, only the smallest number of vessels that are present within a given sample.

The presentation and discussion of the artifacts from Sharpley's Bottom will take several forms. As specified in the contract for this proj t "the recovered material will be analyzed within the typology developed by Michigan State University for the historic townsites of Colbert, Barton, and Vinton, Mississippi to insure intersite comparability" (p. 3). The artifacts from Sharpley's Bottom, arranged according to the Michigan State University typology, are presented in Appendix B. This typology uses a number of criteria for establishing artifact categories. The primary divisions are based on material: glass, ceramic, metal, bone, shell, wood/vegetal, stone, leather, plastic,

mineral and miscellaneous. Subdivisions are based on a variety of criteria, including function, form, method of manufacture, and decoration (Minnerly and Sonderman n.d.).

It is necessary, however, to relate the artifact data more directly to our research questions, which concern site dates and the kinds of activities engaged in at the Bottom. Because so much of the basic artifact data is contained in the Michigan State University typology, the following abbreviated site by site discussions focus on presenting the kinds of information most useful to us in addressing our research questions. Particular attention will be paid, therefore, to those artifacts which aided in the assignment of site occupation dates, and to a consideration of the activities represented by the artifacts recovered. One way of approaching the latter question is by arranging artifacts into functional groupings (Stone 1974). This method places artifacts into the "Context of Utilization in which a particular artifact would have been most commonly used" (Stone 1974:22). As Stone points out, there are problems with this method of ordering artifacts in that many items were regularly used in more than one functional context (see also South 1977; Adams et al. 1981). However, as a way of organizing data it may point to similarities and differences in activities or functional emphases among sites.

In outline form this organizational framework, applied to the Sharpley's Bottom artifacts, appears as follows:

Personal Context
- Clothing
- Recreation
- Health and Personal Appearance
- Writing
- Other

Structural Context
- Materials
- Building Hardware

Activities Context
- Agriculture
- Transportation
- Hunting
- Other

Household Context
- Food
- Furnishings
- Other

Miscellaneous

Table 5 presents the artifact totals from Phase I and II archeology in this format, and provides an overall picture of the kinds and frequencies of artifacts recovered from Sharpley's Bottom sites. Table 5 is immediately followed by discussions of Glass Analysis and Ceramic Analysis which provide information on the methods used to group and date the respective assemblages.

TABLE 5

MASTER LIST OF ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SHARPLEY'S BOTTOM - 1980-1981

Site 22MO:	985		986	987	988	989	990	991	993	994	995	997		998	999			1000	1002			1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	
	PZ	F 11A	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	F 1A	PZ	PZ	F 3A	F 3B	F 3C	PZ	PZ	F 5A	F 5B	F 5C	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	F 10A
Personal																													
Clothing:																													
Rubber shoe sole												1														1			
Shoe leather													2																
Brass shoe eyelet																1		1											
Brass suspenders clip																	1												
Brass overalls clip																					1								1
Brass reinforcement for cloth belt																1													
Pants rivet																		1											
Snap			1																										
Glass button	1						1										1											1	
Shell button	1																	2		1		2							
Metal button		1	3																										
Boot buckle																		1											
Recreation:																													
Reed pipe													1			2													
Snuff	(see Tables 6-27)																												
Dime Bank																	1												
Clay Marble																		1											
Toy Pistol handle																			1										
Porcelain Doll parts															1					3				2				1	

Key: PZ = plow zone; F = feature

TABLE 5 (CONT.)

MASTER LIST OF ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SHARPLEY'S BOTTOM - 1980-1981

Site 22MO:	985		986	987	988	989	990	991	993	994	995	997		998	999			1000	1002				1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	
	PZ	F 11A	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	F 1A	PZ	PZ	F 3A	F 3B	F 3C	PZ	PZ	F 5A	F 5B	F 5C	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	F 10A
Personal																													
Recreation:																													
Harmonica reed plate		1	1																										
Toy ceramics			1	1																								1	
Health and Personal Appearance:																													
Straight razor															1														
Drug jar	(see Tables 6-27)																												
Medicine Bottle	(see Tables 6-27)																												
Prescription Bottle	(see Tables 6-27)																												
Perfume Bottle	(see Tables 6-27)																												
Cosmetic Jar	(see Tables 6-27)																												
Plastic Lens			1																										
Writing:																													
Ink bottle	(see Tables 6-27)																												
Slate			2													1		4											
Other:																													
Porcelain Figurine/ Vase															1														
Glass Paperweight	(see Tables 6-27)																												
Coins															1														

TABLE 5 (CONT.)

MASTER LIST OF ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SHARPLEY'S BOTTOM - 1980-1981

Site 22MD:	985		986	987	988	989	990	991	993	994	995	997		998	999				1000	1002				1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	
	PZ	F 11A	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	F 1A	PZ	PZ	F 3A	F 3B	F 3C	PZ	PZ	F 5A	F 5B	F 5C	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	F 10A
Structural																													
Materials:																													
Brick	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mortar			X			X						X		X	X											X			X
Concrete			X						X			X								X									
Window glass				1		1		1				2	2	1	2			2	1	2					2			1	
Hardware:																													
Wire Nails	9	2	25	1		4						27		1	19	1	11	115	1	6	2	1	3	10	19	4	3		
Cut square nails	9		5	3				1				1		1	8	66	17	200		8	1	2	5	1	2			1	4
Unidentified nails			16			1							2		1	35	2	58		1									8
Wire spike												2																	
Cut square spike	1	3																											
Iron tack																		3											
Staple			1																				1		1				
Cotter pin			2																										
Hinge												1																	
Hasp lock			1																										
Brass key			1																										
Lag bolt			2																										
Miscellaneous:																													
Fence wire												3																	
Fence staple			3																								1		
Wire			14									1			2	5	2	3									1		2
Iron ring			1				1					1			1														
Iron rod												1																	
Nut & bolt			9												2			1											
Iron handle																	1	1											

TABLE 5 (CONT.)

MASTER LIST OF ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SHARPLEY'S BOTTOM - 1980-1981

Site 22MO:	985		986	987	988	989	990	991	993	994	995	997		998	999				1000	1002				1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	
	PZ	F 11A	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	F 1A	PZ	PZ	F 3A	F 3B	F 3C	PZ	PZ	F 5A	F 5B	F 5C	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	F 10A
Structural																													
Miscellaneous:																													
Iron washer																		1											
Chain			1												1					1									
Machine chain			1																										
Iron hook				1																					1				
Barbed wire			1						2											2									
Tin can		1	2									11	1		2										1				
Aluminum can																									1		1		
Sheet metal	3		4	1		1						8		7	4	34	15	57	2	7	16		24		3		1		
Sheet brass				1		1																							
Strap iron			2														2	7		1									
Iron spring			2																			2							
Metal lid			3																										
Unidentified brass																		2	1	1									1
Unidentified iron	1		19	5		6		2				4	9		3	3	4	14		3				2	6			2	15
Pipe clamp			1																										
Carbon rod																				1									
Lead scrap																		1											
Drain tile			1																	1									
Porcelain electrical insulator																				1									
Rubber tread			1																										
Miscellaneous rubber			7										1					1											
Miscellaneous plastic			10																									1	

TABLE 5 (CONT.)

MASTER LIST OF ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SHARPLEY'S BOTTOM - 1980-1981

Site 22MO:	985		986	987	988	989	990	991	993	994	995	997		998	999				1000	1002				1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	
	PZ	F 11A	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	F 1A	PZ	PZ	F 3A	F 3B	F 3C	PZ	PZ	F 5A	F 5B	F 5C	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	F 10A
Structural																													
Miscellaneous:																													
Miscellaneous metal			3												2		4								1		1		
Clay blobs																													
Aboriginal materials	35	2		1			1								1			1	3	5	1		2		16			1	12
Activities																													
Agriculture:																													
Hoe												1																	
Plow share															1					1									
Harrow blade																													
Transportation/ Animals:																													
Bridle buckle															2														
Snaffle bit																	1								1				
Harness buckle																													
Horseshoe nail			1																										
Lariat swivel																			1										
Possible single tree																			1										
Hunting/Fishing:																													
.22			2												1	1													
.12																			1										
.32		1																											
.38															3						1								
.41																									1				
.44			1																										
Plastic wad load			1																					1					
Lead shot																													

TABLE 5 (CONT.)

MASTER LIST OF ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SHARPLEY'S BOTTOM - 1980-1981

Site 22MO:	985		986	987	988	989	990	991	993	994	995	997		998	999			1000	1002			1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	
	PZ	F 11A	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	F 1A	PZ	PZ	F 3A	F 3B	F 3C	PZ	PZ	F 5A	F 5B	F 5C	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	F 10A
Activities																													
Hunting/Fishing:																													
Brass bullet mold																		1											
Other:																													
Paint can lugs													3																
Iron file																									1				
Block & tackle part?	1																												
Brass scale face												1																	
Household																													
Food:																													
Ceramics	34	4	152	50	2	21	6	42	21	8	14	16	14	61	6	3	51	27	63	7	4	3	78		10	57	23		
Soft white paste earthenware	17	3	115	39	2	15	5	33	15	7	12	7	8	32	2	2	14	19	43		2	3	46		9	34	19		
Hard white paste earthenware	5		7						1			4		2		1			1				7			4	3		
Terra cotta-red earthenware			1																										
Common yellow earthenware														1															
Porcelain	4		11	4							1			5			4	1	3		1		5			1			
Stoneware	8	1	18	7		6	1	9	5			2	5	6	21	4		33	7	16	7		1		20		1	18	1	
Glassware	73	9	297	51	5	35	2	22	29			123	175	46	169	16	11	133	39	119	3	3		64	177		42	65	4	

TABLE 5 (CONT.)

MASTER LIST OF ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SHARPLEY'S BOTTOM - 1980-1981

Site 22MO:	985		986	987	988	989	990	991	993	994	995	997		998	999			1000	1002				1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	
	PZ	F 11A	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	F 1A	PZ	PZ	F 3A	F 3B	F 3C	PZ	PZ	F 5A	F 5B	F 5C	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	F 10A
Household																													
Food:																													
Implements																													
Bone handle plate																	1												
Bottle caps, pop tops, etc.			5														4							2					
Metal spoon																				1									
Cast Iron kettle																		1											
Canning jar lid										1										1									
Iron pan handle																								1				1	
Sardine can																										1			
Knife blade																	1												
Animal bone		1	5										9	1		10	33	28		2			4	1				20	
Eggshell																	X	X											
Mussel shell		3	7	1											3			11		5	1			4					
Furnishings:																													
Cast Iron stove												1								1									
Lamp																													
Chimney	(see Tables 6-27)																												
Lamp Shade	(see Tables 6-27)																												
Porcelain Toilet Sherds									2																				
Plastic Toilet Washers			2																										

TABLE 5 (CONT.)

MASTER LIST OF ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SHARPLEY'S BOTTOM - 1980-1981

Site 22MO:	985		986	987	988	989	990	991	993	994	995	997		998	999			1000	1002				1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	
	PZ	F 11A	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	F 1A	PZ	PZ	F 3A	F 3B	F 3C	PZ	PZ	F 5A	F 5B	F 5C	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	F 10A
Furnishings:																													
Exhaust Pipe (clothes washer)														1														
Coal												1				1			1	1									
Porcelain doorknob																								1				
Other:																												
Scissors															1													
GRAND TOTALS	168	35	620	117	7	70	10	69	4	51	8	204	221	73	293	181	116	706	76	239	32	8	46	80	321	4	63	131	91

GLASS ANALYSIS

The glass assemblage recovered during archeological investigations at Sharpley's Bottom may be divided into two major categories consisting of vessel glass and flat glass varieties. Vessel glass includes those specimens which can be distinguished as representing bottles, jars, other container forms, and curved glass sherds which are unidentifiable as belonging to more specific glass categories. Flat glass consists of uncurved glass fragments which represent windows and mirrors.

The majority of the glass specimens consists of body fragments of vessel glass. Coloration is an attribute useful in dating fragmentary glass remains which may lack other characteristics diagnostic of age. Patination, the accumulated chemical residue sometimes visible on glass artifacts, is inadequate for dating and comparative analysis. The degree of patination is dependent upon the chemical used in the glass in relation to the environment to which the glass has been exposed. Some glass formulas tend to patinate in a short time relative to others. Certain soil conditions, those with a high ash content for example, will provide optimum conditions for the patination process. Other soils, such as sands low in organic content, will leave no trace of patination on most glass. Patination was seldom observed on glass artifacts recovered from Sharpley's Bottom.

Clear vessel glass fragments are common in collections recovered from late historic sites. Clear utilitarian bottles became common after 1880, when manufacturers began adding manganese to glass formulas, removing the natural aqua to olive hues of untreated glass (Munsey 1970:55; Zimmerman 1964:18). Manganese was used as a decolorizer until about 1914, when German suppliers were cut off by World War I. Manganese was replaced by selenium, and in turn, by arsenic as a decolorizer in glass formulas around 1930 (Kendrick 1969:59). When exposed sufficiently to the ultraviolet rays of the sun, manganese ions oxidize to produce a shade of amethyst. Slightly exposed specimens will have a pinkish cast when viewed edgewise against bright light. The intensity of amethyst tint produced depends upon the amount of manganese in the glass, coupled with the amount of time spent exposed to sunlight. Glass containing selenium will turn a shade of amber in the same manner (Munsey 1970:126; Kendrick 1969:26). Both processes are reversible if the glass is reheated sufficiently (Zimmerman 1964:7).

Glass used in the manufacture of pressed glass vessels commonly contained manganese decolorizer by 1865 (Zimmerman 1964:19).

Opal glass, or milk glass, became common in the U.S. after 1870 (Lee 1944:253). Opal glass is opaque, and was used in a variety of glass vessels. Most opal glass recovered from Sharpley's Bottom is opaque white.

More complete glass artifacts were dated on the basis of markings diagnostic of various manufacturing techniques. Technological changes in nineteenth century glass manufacturing were numerous, and occurred at dates well documented by bibliographic sources used in analysis. Glass material in the collection exhibited a limited number of diagnostic attributes. Rather than outline the entire history of innovation in the American glass industry, only the developments reflected in the Sharpley's Bottom glass assemblage will be discussed here.

The most readily apparent mark indicating age on a bottle or jar is the mold seam. Bottles and jars made before the invention of the automatic bottle machine by Michael Owens in 1903 were made in one of two ways, either free blown, or blown into a

mold. Free blown bottles were simply blown without a mold, with the glassblower's skill determining the size and shape of the bottle (Van Rensseler 1926:4-6). Production of utilitarian free blown bottles ceased about 1860 (Kendrick 1969:31). No free blown vessels were noted in the Sharpley's Bottom collection.

The neck and lip of bottles predating 1903 were added by hand after the bottle was separated from the blowpipe. As a general rule, the higher the mold line goes up the neck of the bottle, the more recent the bottle is likely to be. The mold line on a bottle predating 1903 will fade out somewhere short of the lip. Widemouth bottles and jars were the first to be machine made, and will exhibit a mold line that will go to the very top of the vessel's lip. Small mouth bottles, such as whiskey flasks and medicine bottles, were produced on a large scale only after 1909 (Kendrick 1969:81).

Semi automatic machines for production of widemouthed vessels began in the 1890s with a plethora of patents developed by various manufacturers (Scoville 1948:324). Widemouthed vessels in the Sharpley's collection all postdate c. 1890. Canning jars were represented in the assemblage by the ubiquitous Mason jar: Mason jars were patented in 1858 by John L. Mason. Screw threads on the jar's lip accommodated a zinc cap (Lief 1970:12). All canning jar closures recovered were of this type. In 1869, Lewis Boyd patented a glass liner to keep the metal cap from contact with jar contents. This closure system was common until about 1940 (Munsey 1970:146). Canning jar lid liners in the assemblage were exclusively of white opaque milk glass. Mason jars were a distinctive shade of dark aqua from about 1903 to 1930, when clear glass was used (Munsey 1970:150-151).

Embossed lettering on the bodies of bottles and jars became common after 1865 (Jones 1971:10). Its use continued until about 1920. Embossed lettering often described the vessels' contents and manufacturers. More precise date ranges for many specimens was possible when manufacturers' marks were observed, usually embossed on the vessel base. These are well documented by Julian Toulouse in his 1971 work Bottle Makers and their Marks. Several specimens representing liquor bottles manufactured after repeal of prohibition in 1933 bear the inscription "Federal law forbids resale or reuse of this bottle" (Munsey 1970:126). The passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906 was reflected in a single specimen representing a medicine bottle. Partial embossed lettering of the word REMEDY was noted. One of the results of the legislation was that nostrums formerly claiming to be "cures" now referred to themselves as "remedies" (Munsey 1970:141).

A single specimen in the Sharpley's collection exhibited an "improved" pontil mark, noted on a bottle base. A pontil held the bottle while the finishing touches were added and the lip applied. By 1870, empontiling of bottles had been replaced by more efficient holding devices, such as the snap case (Toulouse 1968:204-205). Improved or graphite pontils superseded jagged open pontil marks in American glass houses after about 1860 (Munsey 1970:48).

Dates assigned to vessel glass recovered at Sharpley's Bottom represent the most likely time period in which the datable attribute was generated. The glass industry was highly competitive, and improved methods of glass manufacture were quickly adopted. However, any date should be treated as a generalization. Individual manufacturers may have retained outmoded equipment for any number of reasons. For example, applied lips may occasionally appear on bottles made as late as 1925 (Davis 1949:215). It is believed, however, that the assemblage may be dated with some confidence, despite the occasionally apparent chronological anomaly.

CERAMIC ANALYSIS

Analysis of the ceramic sample collected from the various Sharpley's Bottom sites was based to a large extent upon the artifact codification series previously compiled for the Tombigbee Historic Townsites project (Minnerly and Sonderman n.d.). Adaptations of this system in some instances have been made simply because of the lack of definition accompanying some of the categories. As a means of compensating for any ambiguities that might thus exist relative to our usage of the specific descriptive categories employed in analysis, the following discussion has been developed.

Soft Paste and Hard Paste White Ware

In dealing with nonporcelaneous white wares the distinguishing criteria between soft and hard white paste varieties were not provided. This necessarily led us to establish a workable system based to some extent upon observable paste attributes, but to a much larger degree upon relative resistance experiments conducted upon the individual recovered sherds. This consisted of scratch examinations of exposed paste areas with a stainless steel blade which tend to illustrate the existence of at least four successive hardness grades within the overall white ware paste category. These consist of: 1) an extremely soft variety which, when scratched, allows the formation of a deep channel and gives off an observable dust or particle emission; 2) a slightly harder form in which the channel line is less pronounced and dust emission is minimal or nonexistent; 3) a variety which exhibits a slight scratch line, with traces of the blade being lightly deposited along the cut and 4) the hardest form of white paste which when subjected to this test simply exhibits gray metallic depositing along the cutting line with no evidence of surface scratching (Demeter and Barnard 1980:35-36).

The discriminating factor dividing soft from hard paste forms according to the above system was dependent on the ability of the paste matrix itself to damage or abrade the knife cutting edge. This division occurs between categories 2 and 3. Those ceramics on which a metallic residue was deposited were counted as being hard paste forms in the following analysis.

This system was adapted from the generalized four point hardness scale apparently employed by Wedgwood and Company at the Etruria Pottery at the turn of the century. According to this approach the following divisions were based upon whether or not the specimen could be: 1) scratched with a knife readily; 2) scratched with a knife, but with difficulty; 3) not touched by a knife, but abraded by a good file and 4) not scratched by a steel tool (Burton 1900:303). The use of this latter tool in rendering hardness evaluations has been determined by some ceramicists as being relatively unreliable; it being noted that "...a good file will mark the hardest porcelain" (Barber 1893:21). The toothed abrading edge of the file represents the chief problem in this instance. This tearing effect does not occur on the sharpened blade of a stainless steel knife unless, of course, edge serrations are present.

Besides the use of paste resistance (scratch) tests, other attributes such as the presence or absence of vitrification and the presence or absence of translucency were considered. Depending on the occurrence of these traits, the ceramic sample was subdivided into soft and hard paste categories. Soft white paste varieties consisted of wares exhibiting the two lower ranges of scratch resistance mentioned above and which lack crystalline paste qualities that in part distinguish the hard white paste wares. Break points along sherds of this type tend to exhibit patterns of concoidal fracture and also

tend to grade into and include the so-called hotel china wares which exhibit a semivitreous or porcelaneous paste composition but which lack the important feature of translucency.

Porcelain

Porcelain wares as identified in this report consist entirely of white paste examples exhibiting a clear untinted glaze finish and a translucent body composition when held against a light. All of the sherds recovered during the Sharpley's Bottom excavations would nominally fall within the range of hard paste porcelains as they exhibit a more or less high degree of fusing between the glaze surface application and bisquite and lack the yellowish tinges generally occurring in the so-called soft paste varieties (Barber 1893:19-23).

In of themselves the above categories of wares are useful for dating only in a gross sense. A major focus of interpretation thus centered upon the identification of quite specific decorative devices or glaze appliques which crosscut the whole of the white ware and porcelain assemblages throughout the first half of the present century. These consist of the reintroduction of cream or ivory colored glazes and the development of polychrome decal decoration. As a basis for dating, wares exhibiting these attributes provide a substantive basis for determining post 1900 to post 1920 ranges of occupational land use.

Decalcomania

The development of decalcomania colors suitable for ceramic decoration was developed in Germany during the early 1850s for use on children's toys. By about 1863, the use of decal decorations by amateur artists had spread to England and France forming, according to one observer, a "virulent craze" or decal-mania (Murray 1897:85). By the latter part of the decade the technique had been adapted on a commercial basis to decorating sewing machines and window glass. Although this early usage appears to have been largely restricted to gold scroll or floral patterns, by the mid 1870s American distributors were offering their clients "Gem Chromas" which could be "...easily transferred to any article so as to imitate the most beautiful painting" (Patten 1876:10). One article which became an early medium of the household artisan was pottery. In 1878, a manufacturer operating out of Boston had specialized in this area, offering 25 style sheets for $1.00 or six for $.25 (Trifet 1878:15). These were not fixed to the glaze by firing, but were simply attached by a resin medium. The actual use of decal decorations by ceramic manufacturers is not specified in the available literature. The first known patent for this technique was registered to George Grossheim in Germany in 1897 (Wilcox 1930). As late as 1903, the use of decalcomania decorations on pottery was described as being "...the most far-reaching of all..its...aplications," but it was also one which was reported to have been "adapted only recently..." (Anonymous 1903:22932). By that time the American potteries located at East Liverpool, Trenton and Wheeling were reported to have fully adapted the technique within their decorating departments. These appliques were largely produced in Germany, which continued to be the main supplier to the American industry well into the mid 1930s (Newcomb 1947:231).

Although documentary evidence suggests that the use of polychrome decal decoration on ceramics does not predate the Grossheim patent, other data such as encountered at the Custer Road dump site have identified its use on wares dating to

within a postulated 1886-1888 date range (Brose 1967:59, 69). Although descriptions of the wares were not presented it may well be that the assemblage consisted of a monochrome style similar to the black decal overglaze decorated porcelains associated with a Detroit saloon privy attributable to the c. 1880-1885 period (Demeter and Barnard 1980:47).

The introduction of polychrome decal decoration goes hand-in-hand with the Grossheim patent of 1897. While production was well underway in both the European and North American potteries before the close of the decade, as late as 1902 the use of decal decoration was still something of a novelty. This seems well indicated through an advertisement in the Sears, Roebuck catalogue of that year in which it was noted that one particular setting available through the firm was not decorated in "...the usual printed or colored decorations shown by other dealers, but are put on by the decal-comania process, being a much truer and finer reproduction of the flowers than the ordinary print" (Amory 1969:794). The implication is quite obvious. The presence of polychrome decal decorated ceramics in an archeological context should be taken as a marker illustrative of a post c. 1900-1902 phase of occupation.

Stoneware

This category of utilitarian earthenware encompasses a range of paste varieties which exhibit marked differences both in color and in hardness ranges. In general, those examples possessing a gray colored bisque tend to also exhibit a more dense semivitreous paste composition as opposed to sherds whose paste color ranges from yellow to pink or buff. As a product of regional industries, the quality of this earthenware variety was subject to wide variations.

The stoneware sherds associated with the Sharpley's Bottom assemblages for the most part represent fragmentary vessels whose forms cannot readily be determined. The majority of these are finished with slip glazes of various shades of brown (Albany) and white (bristol) with a somewhat lesser amount exhibiting salt glazed surfaces or the more typically southern associated alkaline glazes (Noel Hume 1970:100-101; Osgood 1971:59). As suggested by the dominant positioning of slip glazed sherds, the vast majority of this sample falls largely within a temporal context attributable to the late nineteenth century and extending into the first several decades of the present century (Ramsey 1939:21-23, 91, 144; Ketchum 1971:49-52, 70, 173).

ARTIFACT COLLECTIONS BY SITE

22MO985

Site 22MO985 contained 203 artifacts of which 168 were from plow zone/shovel test collections. Thirty-five of those were nondiagnostic prehistoric artifacts including one hafted biface tip, one scraper, one core, 26 flakes and six ceramic sherds. Both square and wire nails were present as well as a large iron hook, possibly part of a block and tackle set.

A minimum of 12 vessels were represented by 73 glass fragments (Table 6); at least 2 of these were non-machine made bottles. Among the 34 ceramic sherds, 1 hard

TABLE 6

22MO985 Plow Zone/Shovel Tests Glass MNV Count - N=12

2 medicine bottles	
1) aqua, rectangular, illegible embossed letters	1865-1920
2) clear, applied lip	pre-1909
2 canning jars, aqua, machine made	1903-1940
1 snuff bottle, amber, 5 dots	pre-1909
1 soft drink bottle, green	post 1880
2 unidentified bottles	
1) clear	1880-1914
2) green	
1 plate, green	1880-1920
2 unidentified vessels, clear, pressed glass	1865-1914
1 lamp chimney, clear	

TABLE 7

22MO985 Feature 11A Glass MNV Count - N=5

1 medicine bottle, green, rectangular, panelled	Late nineteenth/ early twentieth century
1 canning jar, aqua, 'Masons Patent' keystone	1858-1903
1 unidentified bottle, amber, rectangular (probably snuff)	
1 jelly jar/tumbler, clear	Probably post 1880
1 unidentified vessel, clear, pressed glass	

white paste earthenware sherd was vertically fluted and 1 porcelain sherd had an overglaze painted floral decoration.

Feature 11A contained only 35 artifacts, primarily miscellaneous metal items, but including 7 buttons of glass, shell and metal and 1 zinc alloy harmonica reed plate. Nine glass fragments represented at least five different vessels (Table 7) which appear to date to the late nineteenth/early twentieth century.

Five soft white paste earthenware sherds were from a cup with an underglaze floral transferprint decoration that dates to the 1890-1910 period.

The occupation range indicated for this site is 1890-1930.

22MO986

A total of 620 artifacts were recovered from 22MO986, many of which were miscellaneous modern metal and plastic items. Of the 46 nails collected, 25 were wire, 5 were square and 16 were unidentifiable.

The 297 glass fragments comprised 47.9 percent of the assemblage and represented at least 71 different vessels (Table 8), many of these very recent in time.

Ceramics comprised 42.7 percent of the collection. Thirty-nine soft white paste earthenware sherds were decorated. Most of these had molded rims, while others had floral decals, transferprinted or stamped decorations, all of which date to the 1890s onward. Several sherds may be dated to an earlier period, including three unmolded blue edge fragments dating to the 1860s-1880s, and one blue sponge cup fragment dating to the 1850s-1860s. Several of the 12 porcelain sherds had molded rims and one had an underglaze blue geometric transferprint decoration.

The artifacts from this site represent a time period from the mid-nineteenth century to the 1960s. The period most strongly represented, however, is between approximately 1890-1940.

22MO987

The 117 artifacts from 22MO987 consisted of wire and square nails, miscellaneous and unidentifiable metals and 101 fragments of glass and ceramics.

A minimum of 12 vessels were represented by 51 glass fragments (Table 9), most of which were twentieth century machine made bottles.

Most of the soft white paste earthenware sherds were plain or had molded rim decorations. Two sherds had a floral pattern decal and the interior of a third had a blue glazed interior surface.

One porcelain sherd was embossed with a floral pattern and one stoneware sherd showed a portion of a blue stenciled mark.

AD-A135 990 SHARPLEY'S BOTTOM HISTORIC SITES INTERDISCIPLINARY INVESTIGATIONS TOMBIGB.. (U) COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATES INC JACKSON MI J R KERN ET AL. OCT 83 R-2365 CX4000-3-0006 2/3

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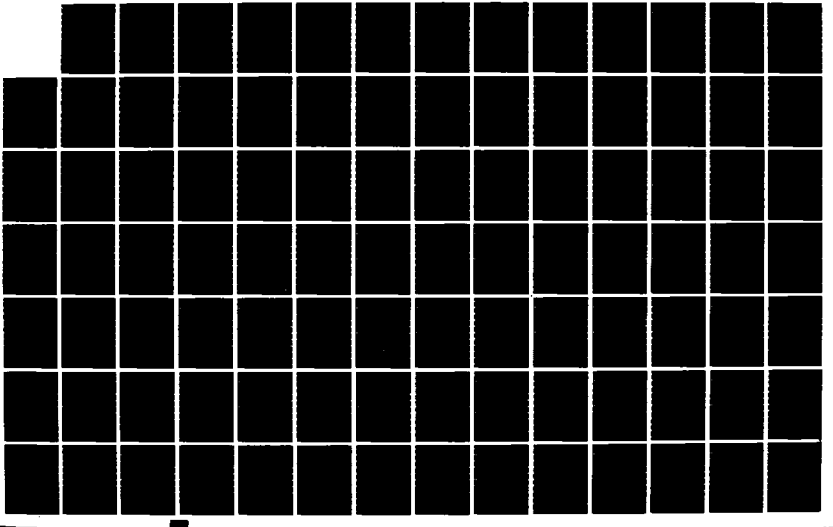

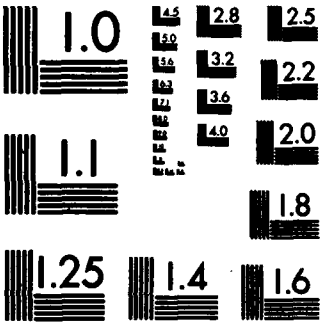

TABLE 8

22MO986 Glass MNV Count - N=71

4 canning lid liners, milk glass	
1 - Diamond Glass Company	post 1924 (Toulouse 1971:550)
2 canning jars, aqua, machine made	post 1903
13 soft drink bottles, all machine made	post 1903
6 clear -	
1 Brockway Machine Bottle Company	post 1924 (Toulouse 1971:59)
7 green	
3 beer bottles, amber, machine made	post 1903
1 Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	post 1954 (Toulouse 1971:403)
1 whiskey bottle, amethyst sun tint, applied lip	pre-1909
2 liquor bottles, clear, machine made	post 1903
1) embossed boar or horse head on base	
2) post Prohibition liquor	post 1933
3 gallon jugs, clear, machine made	post 1903
1) Hazel-Atlas Glass Company	1920-1964 (Toulouse 1971:239)
1 rectangular bottle, clear, machine made	post 1903
22 unidentified bottles	
11 clear, cylindrical	
4 machine made	post 1903
1 Knox Glass Bottle Co. of Mississippi - Jackson	1932-1953
1 with embossed herringbone texture	(Toulouse 1971:271)
5 amber, cylindrical	
1 Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	post 1954 (Toulouse 1971:403)
1 Obear-Nester Glass Co.	1915 - present (Toulouse 1971:374)
1 with embossed texture	

TABLE 8 (CONT.)

22MO986 Glass MNV Count - N=71

1 aqua, applied lip	pre-1903
1 milk glass	
2 green, cylindrical	
1 olive green, cylindrical	
1 light amber	Probably nineteenth century
3 plates	
2 opaque, white	
1 opaque, green	
1 clear tumbler	Probably c. 1890
11 unidentified vessels	
6 clear	
1 heavy body, embossed texture	
1 copper etched	Probably nineteenth century
1 with embossed circles and dots	
4 amethyst sun-tint	
1 pressed glass, diamond design	1865-1914
2 pressed glass, ribbed	1865-1914
1 lime green	
1 medicine bottle, clear	
1 prescription bottle, amethyst sun-tint, machine made	1909-1914
2 snuff bottles, amber, machine made	post 1903
1 lamp chimney	

TABLE 9

22MO987 Glass MNV Count - N=12

3 medicine bottles	
1) clear, panelled, Owens Bottle Co.	1911-1929
2) clear	1880-1914
3) aqua, rectangular	post 1906
1 whiskey bottle, clear	post 1909
1 snuff bottle, amber	pre-1903
2 unidentified bottles	
1) clear, embossed letters	1880-1920s
2) aqua, snuff or canning, basal dots embossed	
1 canning jar, aqua, machine made	post 1903
1 canning jar lid liner, milk glass	c. 1869-1940
3 unidentified vessels	
1) clear, pressed glass - hobnail design	post 1860s
2) clear - lid or stemware	1880-1914
3) milk glass	

TABLE 10

22MO988 Glass MNV Count - N=5

1 medicine bottle, aqua, panelled	1865-1920
3 unidentified bottles	
1) aqua bottle or jar	post 1890
2) clear, small bottle	1909-1914
3) amber	
1 unidentified glassware, clear (plate/stemware)	1865-1914

The overall appearance of the ceramic sample from 22MO987 suggests a date range of 1910-1930. When this was combined with the date range for glass ware, a site occupation range of 1900-1930 was assigned.

22MO988

Only seven artifacts were recovered from 22MO988, all ceramics and glass. The two ceramic sherds were both undecorated soft white paste earthenware, and the seven glass fragments represented a minimum of five vessels, all of which likely date to the twentieth century (Table 10).

A tentative site occupation of post 1900 was assigned to 22MO988.

22MO989

Seventy artifacts, all from plow zone/surface/shovel test collections, were recovered from 22MO989. These included wire nails, miscellaneous and unidentified metal items, and a total of 56 ceramic and glass fragments.

At least 5 bottles/jars were represented by 35 glass fragments (Table 11), all machine made. Fifteen of the 21 ceramic sherds were of soft white paste earthenware and two of them had molded rims.

Though few artifacts from this site can be securely dated, the general appearance of the ceramic sample, and the date range attributable to the glass fragments indicate that an occupation range of 1910-1940 is probable.

22MO990

The ten artifacts from 22MO990 allow only a very tentative date range of 1880-1900. This range is based primarily on the presence of a caramel slip glazed stoneware bottle mouth datable to c. 1880-1890, and five other ceramic sherds, one with a blue sponge decoration, that fit into this period. Two unidentifiable glass vessels were represented by two sherds, one of which was amethyst sun-tinted, indicating a manufacture date of 1880-1914.

22MO991

All but 5 of the 69 artifacts from 22MO991 were ceramics (N=42) or glass (N=22). In one of the few instances where ceramics outnumbered glass fragments, 6 of 33 soft white paste earthenware sherds were either decorated or marked. Two sherds had molded rims and two others had a floral decal and a green overglaze floral transferprint decoration, respectively. Two sherds had identifiable maker's marks: the first was from the Crown Pottery Company of Evansville, Indiana and dates to between 1891-1904 (Barber 1904:163); the second was from the Ohio China Company of East Palestine, Ohio a d dates to between 1896-1912 (Lehner 1978:54, 56).

The 22 glass fragments represented a minimum of 7 vessels, 6 of which were unidentifiable (Table 12). Two of the vessels were datable, as amethyst sun-tinted glass,

TABLE 11

22MO989 Plow Zone/Surface/Shovel Tests Glass MNV Count - N=5

1 canning jar, Ball Perfect Mason, machine made	1903-1930s
1 ammonia flask, machine made	post 1909
1 bottle stopper, clear	1890-1914
2 unidentified bottles	
1) cobalt, screw top, machine made	post 1903
2) amber, rectangular	

TABLE 12

22MO991 Plow Zone/Shovel Tests Glass MNV Count - N=7

5 unidentified bottles	
1) cobalt	
2) clear	1880-1914
3-4) amber	
5) blue	
1 unidentified vessel, clear, ribbed	1880-1914
1 aqua, canning jar, machine made	1903-1930s

to between 1880-1914. A third vessel, an aqua glass machine made canning jar, dates to between 1903-1930s. Taken as a whole, the glass and ceramics from 22MO991 indicate a general occupation date range of 1900-1930.

22MO993

Another tentative site occupation date of post 1900 was assigned to 22MO-993. Two porcelain toilet sherds and two fragments of barbed wire, plus pieces of brick and concrete were recovered from this site.

22MO994

All but one of the 51 artifacts recovered from 22MO994 were ceramic and glass fragments. The last was a zinc canning jar lid. A minimum of 10 vessels were represented by 29 glass fragments, both machine and non-machine made (Table 13).

Among the 21 ceramic sherds was 1 hard white paste earthenware fragment with an overglazed painted decoration and a soft white paste earthenware sherd with a black transferprint mark reading "J. F." We were unable to identify this mark.

An occupation date range of between 1890-1940 was assigned to this site, though the ceramic sample may indicate a somewhat narrower range (1890-1920).

22MO995

The eight ceramic sherds from this site area are from the 1840-1850 period. Five decorated soft white paste earthenware sherds were collected: two flow blue, two blue transferprint (Canova pattern), and one wheat impressed, scalloped, blue edgeware sherd.

22MO997

The general artifact collection from 22MO997, from surface/plow zone material and shovel tests, yielded 204 artifacts. Of this number, 123 or 60 percent are glass fragments, representing a minimum of 38 vessels almost all of which are twentieth century machine made bottles (Table 14).

Of the 14 ceramic sherds present, one soft white paste earthenware sherd had a vertically fluted, molded decoration; all other ceramics were undecorated.

Of the 30 nails and spikes present, 29 were wire nails and/or spikes. Other artifacts of particular note included a hoe, and a brass scale face which weighed 24 pounds and was marked "JOHN CHATILLON & SON/NEW YORK."

Feature 1A, a large trash dump area, contained 221 artifacts, of which 175 or 79 percent were glass fragments representing a minimum of 35 vessels (Table 15). Again, the majority of vessels were machine made bottles and jars. The feature contained 16 ceramic sherds, all undecorated.

TABLE 13

22MO994 Glass MNV Count - N=10

1 canning jar, Mason , aqua, machine made	1903-1930s
2 canning jar lid liners, milk glass	
2 flasks	
1) aqua	nineteenth century
2) clear, embossed letters on base	1880-1909
2 unidentified bottles	
1) clear, screw top, machine made	post 1903
2) amber	
3 unidentified vessels	
1) milk glass, ribbed sunburst design	1880
2) light peach, pressed glass	Late nineteenth/ early twentieth century
3) opalescent aqua	Late nineteenth/ early twentieth century

TABLE 14

22MO997 Surface/Plow Zone/Shovel Tests - Glass MNV Count - N=38

5 gallon jugs	
1-4) clear, screw top	post 1903
5) amber	post 1909
4 canning jars	
1) Ball Perfect Mason, clear	post 1930
2-4) aqua	1903-1940
7 soft drink bottles, machine made	post 1903
1-2) clear	
3) green	
4-5) green, Coca-Cola	post 1929
6) bright green	
1 milk bottle, clear, machine made	post 1903
1 ketchup bottle, clear, machine made	post 1909
2 peppersauce bottles, machine made	
1) clear	post 1909
2) clear, Owens-Illinois Glass Co. mark embossed on base	post 1940 (Toulouse 1971:170)
1 medicine bottle, machine made clear, panelled, Illinois Glass Co. mark embossed on base	1916-1929 (Toulouse 1971:264)
1 beer bottle, machine made, amber	recent twentieth century
2 whiskey flasks, machine made	
1) amber	post 1929
2) clear, post Prohibition	post 1933
5 unidentified bottles/jars	
1) clear, rectangular, possibly milk bottle	
2) clear, ribbed, cylindrical	
3) clear, cylindrical, machine made	post 1903
4) cobalt blue, screw top, machine made	post 1903
5) amber, cylindrical	
1 tumbler, clear, vertically ribbed	twentieth century
1 stemware, amber sun tinted	1914-1930

TABLE 14 (CONT.)

22MO997 Surface/Plow Zone/Shovel Tests - Glass MNV Count - N=38

6 unidentified vessels	
1) clear, pressed glass, rib and teardrop design	c. 1900
2) clear, pressed glass, with floral design, probably bowl	
3) milk glass, embossed floral design, plate or bowl	
4) milk glass, vertical ribs on external surface, plate or bowl	
5) milk glass, partially painted salmon color on external surface	
6) clear, pressed glass, sunburst design, possibly tumbler	c. 1900
1 candy dish, octagonal, clear, embossed Greek Key design	
1 canning lid liner, milk glass	1869-1940s

TABLE 15

22MO997 Feature 1A Glass MNV Count - N=35

3 gallon jugs, machine made	post 1903
1) clear	
2) clear, embossed lettering	
3) amber, Owens-Illinois Glass Co. mark on base	post 1929 (Toulouse 1971:403)
3 soft drink bottles, machine made	post 1903
1) green, Coca-Cola bottle	
2) aqua	
3) clear, embossed check design	
4 canning jars, machine made	post 1903
1) clear, Ball jar with script lettering	post 1930
2-4) aqua, screw top	
3 canning jar lid liners	1868-1940
1) milk glass, embossed "CAP 3 BO---"	
2) milk glass, embossed "-HE ZINC C--"	
3) milk glass	
4 rectangular medicine bottles	
1) clear, panelled, machine made	
2-3) clear, Illinois Glass Co. mark on base	1916-1929
4) aqua, panelled, Illinois Glass Co. mark on base	1916-1929 (Toulouse 1971:264)
1 prescription bottle, embossed numeral, manufacturing technique unidentified	post 1880
4 snuff bottles, amber glass, machine made	post 1903
1) 3 dot, complete	
2) 2 dot, complete	
3-4) 2 dot, bases	
3 unidentified bottles	
1) aqua, applied lip for cork stopper, high mold mark	probably post 1880
2) amber, raised check design	
3) cobalt blue, round	
1 decanter, clear, machine made, multi-sided with fluted shoulders	
2 tumblers	
1) clear, vertically ribbed	
2) sun-tinted clear, plain	

TABLE 15 (CONT.)

22MO997 Feature 1A - Glass MNV Count - N=35

2 jelly jars or tumblers	probably twentieth century
2 lids or plates 1) milk glass 2) sun-tinted clear with geometric decoration	
1 unidentified vessel, sun-tinted clear, pressed glass, teardrop pattern	
1 paperweight, clear, probably for advertising	
1 possible lampshade, yellow with one side white; identification uncertain	

Two nails were discovered from Feature 1A, too heavily corroded to be identified as to type. One fluted orange bisque reed pipe was also present.

From a consideration of the artifacts from 22MO997, most notably glass and ceramics, the site was probably occupied between 1890-1940. Artifacts were present that could have been manufactured both before and after these dates, but most fall within the given range, especially after 1900.

22MO998

A total of 73 artifacts were collected at 22MO998 from collection circles and shovel tests. One wire and one square nail were present as well as a Winchester .22 caliber short, H rim fire cartridge. Of the 14 ceramic sherds, 1 soft white paste earthenware fragment had an underglaze green floral transferprint decoration. At least 7 vessels were represented by the 46 glass fragments (Table 16), both machine and non-machine made.

A date range of 1900-1930 is indicated for this site.

22MO999

A total of 1297 artifacts were recovered from 22MO999, of which 293 were from surface/plow zone collections and shovel tests; 181 were from Feature 3A (well), 116 were from Feature 3B (pit), 706 were from Feature 3C (well) and 1 was from Feature 3D (possible prehistoric pit).

Glass fragments dominated the general plow zone/surface/shovel test collection, comprising 58 percent of those artifacts. A minimum of 17 vessels were represented (Table 17). Though machine made bottles were present, at least six bottles were not machine made.

Six of the soft white paste earthenware sherds were decorated: three with molded rims, one with an underglaze green floral transferprint, one with a fugitive decal floral print, and one with a partial mark reading "EXTRA QUALI...ET MON D...." A single porcelain sherd contained a Haviland maker's mark which could not be identified for dating purposes. The ceramics fall within an 1890-1930 date range.

Few nails were recovered (N=28), but both machine cut and wire nails were present. Four gun cartridges were recovered, of which one was from a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver and dates from 1877 onward (Herskovitz 1978:45). Other activities were represented by the presence of a plow share and two bridle buckles.

Feature 3A

Feature 3A contained 67 identifiable nails, only one of which was a wire nail. Of the 35 unidentifiable nails, most appeared to be square under the heavy corrosion.

Fragments of two reed pipes were recovered, one a dark gray brown bisque and the other a pinkish-yellow bisque. Most other artifacts were miscellaneous and unidentified metal items.

TABLE 16

22MO998 Glass MNV Count - N=7

2 medicine bottles	
1) aqua, rectangular, panelled	1865-1903
2) clear, rectangular, panelled, machine made	1909-1920
4 unidentified bottles	
1) amber, cylindrical	
2) olive green, cylindrical	
3) aqua, cylindrical, embossed letter 'E'	Possibly nineteenth century
4) clear, cylindrical, machine made	post 1903
1 bottle stopper, clear	1890-1914

TABLE 17

22MO999 Plow Zone/Surface/Shovel Tests - Glass MNV Count - N=17

1 snuff bottle, amber, rectangular	
2 canning jars, aqua, screw top, machine made	post 1903
1 soft drink bottle, green, Coca-Cola	twentieth century
1 ink bottle, aqua	pre 1909
1 whiskey bottle, clear	1880-1909
1 medicine bottle, clear	1880-1909
5 unidentified bottles	
1) olive green	
2) large clear	1880-1909
3) small clear	1880-1909
4) clear with amethyst sun tint, machine made, embossed lettering	1909-1914
5) amber, improved pontil	1860-1870
1 lid or stemmed vessel, clear	1865-1914
4 unidentified vessels	
1) purple carnival glass	1880s-1920
2) milk glass	
3) baby blue	
4) cobalt blue	

TABLE 18

22MO999 Feature 3A - Glass MNV Count - N=5

1 medicine bottle	
rectangular panelled, aqua	probably pre 1900
3 unidentified bottles	
1) aqua, round, beer or pop	
2) clear	1880-1914
3) amber	
1 unidentified vessel, purple (not sun tint)	

The 16 glass fragments represent a minimum of five vessels (Table 18). Only six ceramic fragments were recovered from Feature 3A, none decorated.

Feature 3B

Feature 3B contained 30 nails: 11 wire, 17 square and 2 unidentified. Other identifiable metal artifacts included part of a snaffle bit, a knife blade fragment and a brass suspenders clip. Of particular interest was a nickel plated brass dime bank labelled "LITTLE GEM..NEW YORK..PAT'D. AP'L 14, 1891." This bank is pictured in the 1902 Sears catalog (Amory 1969:912).

Glass fragments represented a minimum of only three vessels (Table 19); of the three ceramic sherds from this feature, one soft white paste earthenware body sherd had a blue painted exterior surface with a design of black lined green leaves.

Also present were four fired amorphous clay objects, two with nail-like impressions and one with a fingerprint on it. Feature 3B was notable for the variety of artifacts it contained and for the high percentage (29 percent) of animal bones present (see Appendix A).

Feature 3C

Feature 3C (well) contained 373 nails (53 percent) of which 200 were square, 115 were wire and 58 were unidentifiable. A great many pieces of miscellaneous and unidentifiable metal were recovered, in addition to a lariat swivel and possible singletree from a wagon or plow rig. A .12 gauge shotgun shell was present, marked:

UMC Co.
N° 12
Club

UMC stands for the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, in operation from 1867 until the early twentieth century. The UMC Co. No. 12 clubs were first produced in 1874 (Herskovitz 1978:51). This company merged with Remington in 1902, but the UMC head stamp continued to be used until 1910. Of particular interest in this feature was a brass and iron bullet mold which was found intact and, unfortunately, unmarked.

Glass fragments representing a minimum of nine vessels, two lamp chimneys and two lamp shades were recovered (Table 20).

A number of the ceramics from Feature 3C were decorated. Among the soft paste earthenware were one molded handle with a gold overglaze line, one underglaze brown transferprint tureen fragment, and a mug base with a blue and pink floral painted exterior surface.

Of the porcelain sherds, one was molded with a painted blue, green and yellow decoration, one had a floral decal, and a third combined a green floral transferprint with overglaze painting of pink, yellow and gold.

TABLE 19

22MO999 Feature 3B Glass MNV Count - N=3

2 unidentified bottles	
1) clear, rectangular	Probably post 1880
2) aqua, round, probable for effervescent beverage	Probably pre-1900
1 lamp chimney, clear	

TABLE 20

22MO999 Feature 3C Glass MNV Count - N-13

1 snuff bottle, amber	
1 prescription bottle, rectangular, clear	1880-1914
1 soft drink bottle, aqua	post 1892
3 unidentified bottles	
1) aqua, round	pre-1909
2) amber, round	
3) clear, rectangular	1880-1914
2 lamp chimneys	
2 lamp shades	
1) blue	
2) yellow	
1 unidentified vessel, pressed, clear, fan and diamond design	
1 bowl or jar, clear, pressed glass	Probably 1880-1914
1 pitcher, clear	

Feature 3D

Feature 3D contained only one artifact, a hafted biface which is most likely attributable to the Woodland period.

The overall site date range for 22MO999 is 1890-1940, though individually the features appear to date from a slightly more restricted time period, 1890-1930. The two wells appear to be generally contemporaneous with each other.

22MO1000

Only 76 artifacts were recovered from 22MO1000, all from surface/plow zone collections and shovel tests. No features were identified at this site; 51 percent of the artifacts were glass fragments and 36 percent were ceramic fragments.

A minimum of seven glass vessels were present (Table 21) and indicated a site date range of 1880-1910; one bottle was deposited at a later date. The ceramics also pointed to this temporal range. A maker's mark reading in part "GOODWIN BRO..." was present on one soft white paste earthenware sherd. The Goodwin Brother's Pottery Company of East Liverpool, Ohio, was organized in 1876. Their name was a part of the bottom marker from this company until 1893, when it was renamed the Goodwin Pottery Co. (Barber 1904:105). All other ceramics were undecorated.

Of particular interest at 22MO1000 was an iron handle fragment from a toy pistol.

22MO1002

The majority of artifacts at 22MO1002 were recovered from plow zone/surface collections (Total N=239). Glass fragments comprised 56 percent of this figure, representing a minimum of 20 vessels (Table 22).

Twenty-six percent of the artifacts were ceramic sherds. Decorative motifs on soft white paste earthenwares included underglaze blue floral transferprint, overglaze green floral transferprint, underglaze black floral transferprint, and a sponge stamped floral print in aqua, turquoise and brown. A green transferprint maker's mark was also present on one sherd, indicating manufacture at the Trenton Potteries Company, Trenton, New Jersey. This company was organized in 1892 (Barber 1904:64).

One porcelain saucer rim sherd had a gold overglaze rim line and a large stoneware sherd with a blue slip exterior was molded into a floral pattern.

Both square and wire nails were recovered from the site, as well as a harrow blade and fragment from a cast iron stove. The single .38 caliber shell was not identifiable as to manufacturer.

Three porcelain doll fragments were recovered; one leg had a molded "IV" on the upper surface.

Feature 5A contained 32 artifacts, most of which were miscellaneous and unidentifiable metal fragments. Only two wire nails and one square nail were recovered.

TABLE 21

22MO1000 Glass MNV Count - N=7	
1 snuff bottle, amber	
1 medicine bottle, clear	1880-1909
1 beverage bottle, aqua, round	Probably nineteenth century
3 unidentified bottles/jars	
1) clear, heavy, machine made	post 1903
2) clear, Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	post 1929 (Toulouse 1971:403)
3) aqua, round	Probably pre-1903
1 unidentified vessel, clear	

TABLE 22

22MO1002 Plow Zone/Surface/Shovel Tests Glass MNV Count - N=20

3 medicine bottles	
1) clear, rectangular, machine made	post 1909
2) clear, rectangular	1880-1920
3) amber, rectangular, panelled, machine made, (Owens ring) embossed JOHN'S...INE MASS. MADE IN USA	post 1903
1 snuff bottle, amber, square	pre-1903
1 soft drink bottle, clear with painted letters machine made	post 1903
1 canning jar, 'ATLAS,' clear	1865-1914
1 liquor bottle, clear, machine made	post 1909
8 unidentified bottles or jars	
1) 1 dark olive, laid on lip	pre-1880
2) clear, round, short, wide mouth, machine made (complete)	post 1903
3) clear, H. J. Heinz Co.	post 1888
4) clear, screw top, machine made	post 1903
5) amber, machine made	post 1903
6) cobalt blue, round	
7-8) aqua	
1 cosmetic jar, milk glass, screw top, machine made	post 1903
2 unidentified vessels	
1) light peach	Probably late nineteenth/ early twentieth century
2) clear	
1 bowl, clear	1865-1914
1 lamp chimney, clear	

The three glass sherds represented three separate bottles and jars (Table 23). The seven ceramic sherds were from stoneware vessels.

Feature 5B contained only eight artifacts: three nails, two iron springs and three glass sherds representing minimally one solarized rectangular bottle dating to between 1880-1914.

Feature 5C contained 46 artifacts, more than half of which were sheet metal fragments. Among the ceramics was a lid fragment from a white soft paste earthenware drug jar with an underglaze black transferprint label. The lid was incomplete but parts of two letters above the word "(CHE) MISTS" appeared, under which were the letters "MANCHE..." above a black rim band. This firm, probably British, was not identifiable. One porcelain sherd had an overglaze gold rim line. No glass was found in this feature.

The overall site occupation range appears to fall between 1890/1900-1930, based primarily on dates for glass and ceramics. The features contained very few datable artifacts, but general feature artifact appearance conforms to this date range.

22MO1003

Site 22MO1003 contained only 80 artifacts, of which 81 percent were glass fragments representing a minimum of 6 bottles (Table 24). The three ceramic fragments were all soft white paste earthenwares. One of these, however, had an underglaze purple transferprint decoration dating to the 1830-1840 period. The rest of the artifacts were nails (mostly wire) and miscellaneous metal fragments.

With the exception of the one ceramic sherd mentioned above, the artifacts from 22MO1003 indicate a 1910-1960 occupation period. The early transferprint sherd is likely a ceramic fragment from the suspected early occupation of the northwestern portion of the study area. The more recent artifacts undoubtedly are associated with the twentieth century barn or outbuilding whose ruins are still visible.

22MO1004

Collection circle and shovel tests yielded 321 artifacts at 22MO1004. Included in this number were 19 wire and 2 square nails, a harness buckle, and one .41 caliber long cartridge labelled W. C. Co./41 L.D.A., for a double action center fire revolver. Also present were a fragment of a porcelain doorknob and several porcelain doll fragments, on one of which was an embossed 'S.'

Seventy-eight ceramic sherds were recovered, of which 51 were soft white paste earthenwares. Among the decorations present were embossed scrolls, green and pink sponged designs, a green floral transferprint, and green floral decals. Seven sherds were hard white paste earthenware, of which four had embossed scrolls or other molded designs. All 5 porcelain sherds were plain, as were the 20 stoneware fragments.

Glass fragments represented a minimum of 21 vessels, both machine and non-machine made (Table 25).

The occupation range for 22MO1004, based largely on general glass and ceramic dates, is between 1890-1940.

TABLE 23

22MO1002 Feature 5A Glass MNV Count - N=3

1 medicine bottle, clear, rectangular,applied lip	1880-1909
1 snuff bottle, amber, rectangular, applied lip	pre-1903
1 canning jar, aqua	

TABLE 24

22MO1003 Plow Zone/Surface/Shovel Tests Glass MNV Count - N=6

1 soft drink bottle, clear, machine made	post 1903
1 perfume bottle, heart-shaped, machine made	post 1909
4 unidentified bottles	
1) clear, Hazel-Atlas Co.	1920-1964 (Toulouse 1972:239)
2) aqua	
3) olive green	
4) aqua	Late nineteenth/ early twentieth century

TABLE 25

22MO1004 Glass MNV Count - N=21

2 medicine bottles	
1) clear, fluted shoulders, machine made	post 1909
2) aqua, machine made	post 1909
1 medicine or poison bottle, cobalt blue	pre-1909
1 canning jar, aqua, machine made	1909-1940
1 snuff bottle, amber, rectangular	pre-1903
5 unidentified bottles	
1) green	
2) clear, screw top jar, machine made	1903-1914
3) amber, round, embossed MADE IN USA	
4-5) clear, machine made	post 1909
2 tumblers	
1) clear	post 1890
2) translucent yellow, embossed cat	1890-1930
1 cosmetic jar, milk glass	
1 stemware, clear	1865-1914
1 ash tray/candy dish, clear, Greek key design	
4 unidentified vessels	
1) clear, pressed glass, fan and diamond design	1865-1914
2) clear, possibly pitcher	1865-1914
3) light blue, embossed dots and ribs	
4) purple, irridescent, 'Carnival Glass'	Late nineteenth/ early twentieth century
2 canning lid liners, milk glass	

22MO1005

Only four artifacts were recovered from 22MO1005: all wire nails. 22MO1005 is the site of the C. C. Day sawmill which started operations in 1911.

22MO1006

Only 63 artifacts were recovered at 22MO1006. In addition to several wire nails and miscellaneous iron objects, 10 ceramic fragments and 42 glass fragments were recovered.

Three soft white paste earthenware sherds had molded rim decorations and two had decal decorations. Glass fragments represented a minimum of 16 vessels, all most likely machine made (Table 26).

An occupation date range of 1910-1950 is indicated for this site, at least part of which conforms to the time period the Hosea Gholson family occupied the house (B. Pruett, personal communication).

22MO1007

A total of 222 artifacts were recovered from 22MO1007, 131 of these from plow zone/surface/shovel test collections. With the exception of one square nail and several other miscellaneous artifacts, all material recovered was either glass or ceramic fragments. These included a single blue glass button, one fragment of a porcelain doll, and one fragment of a porcelain toy mug. Other glass fragments represented a minimum of 12 vessels, both machine made and non-machine made (Table 27).

Several ceramic sherds were decorated or had visible maker's marks. Two soft white paste earthenware sherds had an embossed leaf or molded rim pattern, and one sherd had a partial, and unidentifiable, maker's mark.

Feature 10A contained 91 artifacts, including 12 square or unidentifiable nails, 15 unidentifiable metal fragments, and 12 prehistoric artifacts: 1 hafted biface tip, 1 hafted biface base (presumably Woodland), 1 piece of aboriginal pottery, and 9 flakes.

In addition to a large number of animal bone fragments, four glass sherds representing a minimum of two undatable bottles were present. One hard white paste earthenware sherd had an impressed bottom mark reading "GREENWOOD CHINA... TRENTON, N.J." This mark was first used on tablewares by the Greenwood Pottery Company in 1886 (Barber 1904:46).

A site occupation range of 1880-1930 has been assigned to 22MO1007, combining the general date range for glass (1880-1920) and ceramics (1900-1930).

TABLE 26

22MO1006 Surface/Plow Zone/Shovel Tests Glass MNV Count - N=16

3 soft drink bottles, machine made	post 1903
1) green	
2) green - Coca-Cola, Aberdeen, Ms.	
3) clear	
1 hot sauce bottle, machine made	post 1903
6 unidentified bottles	
1) olive green	
2) aqua jar or bottle	
3-4) amber, machine made	post 1903
5) clear, machine made, Glass Containers, Inc. L.A. California	post 1945 (Toulouse 1971:220)
6) clear, machine made Duraglas Owens-Illinois Glass Company	1940-1963
1 cosmetic jar, milk glass	
1 canning lid linear	
4 unidentified vessels	
1) clear, pressed glass cup or bowl	
2) milk glass, plate or lid	
3) milk glass	
4) orange tinted glass	

TABLE 27

22MO1007 Surface/Plow Zone/Shovel Tests Glass MNV Count - N=12

1 snuff bottle, amber, machine made	post 1903
2 whiskey bottles	
1) clear bottle	1880-1909
2) clear flask with Owens Ring	post 1903
3 unidentified bottles	
1) clear	1880-1909
2) olive green	
3) aqua	pre-1909
1 canning lid liner, milk glass	
1 jelly jar/tumbler, clear	
4 unidentified vessels	
1) clear, pressed glass	
2) clear	
3) pink and white	
4) blue, pressed glass	

DATE RANGES FOR THE SITES

1840-1850	22MO995
1880-1900	22MO990
1880-1910	22MO1000
1880-1930	22MO1007
1890-1930	22MO1002
	22MO985
1890-1940	22MO997
	22MO999
	22MO1004
	22MO994
1890-present	22MO986
post 1900	22MO1005
	22MO988
	22MO993
1900-1930	22MO998
	22MO987
	22MO991
1910-1940	22MO989
1910-1950/1960	22MO1003
	22MO1006

The date ranges determined for these sites, with one exception (22MO995), cluster around the last decade of the nineteenth century through the first three to four decades of the twentieth century. The occupation spans were arrived at through a consideration of all artifacts from each site, though primary input usually came from the analysis of glass ware and ceramics. The fragmentary nature of most artifacts meant not only that many were not datable at all, but also that datable items could often be identified only within a very broad time frame. The lack of identifiable manufacterer's marks on artifacts contributed to this problem.

The ranges do not, of course, represent absolute beginning and ending dates for site occupation. Dates reflect the content of each assemblage taken as a whole even though most sites contain some material that appeared on the market before the early date in the assigned range. In these cases the general makeup of the assemblage indicate a time period somewhat later than the earliest assignable date for an artifact or artifacts.

It is also apparent from the collections at several sites (22MO986, 997, 1000, etc.) that some artifacts of a very recent date have been deposited on sites in the Bottom. Site 22MO986, especially, contained a great deal of very recent trash. Since most of the artifacts we obtained were recovered through surface collections, this recently deposited material is bound to skew the date range for some sites. We have tried to take this matter into account at all times.

Finally, it should be remembered that a number of site date ranges were determined on the basis of an extremely small artifact sample. At five sites, for example, ten or less artifacts were collected.

VI. SYNTHESIS

The complex of sites that make up the archeological community of Sharpley's Bottom is characterized by low artifact frequency, little evidence of structural remains, and a high degree of disturbance from repeated cultivation and flooding. Most of the sites are known from historic sources to date to a time no earlier than John Plant's acquisition and/or utilization of land in the Bottom but no later than Joe Morgan's purchase of the same land. Few temporally close range diagnostic artifacts were recovered, however, and it is not possible to state the dates more precisely.

Most sites appear to represent domestic occupations (22MO985, 986, 987, 991, 994, 999, 1002, 1004, 1006 and 1007). Others have small artifact assemblages and may be associated with nearby sites. For example, 22MO988, 989 and 998 may be associated with sites 22MO987, 999 and 1006, respectively. Several sites may not, in fact, be sites. 22MO990 had an extremely small artifact assemblage and was not located along an existing road line as were all other sites. On the other hand, it appears to be one of the earlier sites and may simply have been heavily disturbed over time. Site 22MO993, in the area of Miller's Site Nos. 18 and 19, may be the extensively disturbed remains of those sites. The early ceramics from 22MO996 almost certainly represent an occupation other than that of the twentieth century barn where they were found. Site 22MO997 is the location of a twentieth century refuse dump area. No oral history informants mentioned the existence of a house or other structures in this area, so it may be a dump spot only.

Finally, three sites do not represent domestic occupations. The C. C. Day sawmill was located at 22MO1005, and a twentieth century barn was located at 22MO1003, across the street from the Hosea Gholson house (22MO1006). While some domestic items were found at 22MO1000, artifacts at this site were very scarce and its classification as a house location seems questionable. Furthermore, oral history informants point to this location as a "gathering place" for folks in the Bottom. Artifacts indicate an 1890-1910 period, however, so the site may simply be heavily disturbed by subsequent activities.

A very limited range of kinds of artifacts and activities is represented by the assemblage from Sharpley's Bottom. One of the least well represented functional contexts is the Personal Context (see Table 5). Only 62 individual artifacts (artifact fragments) and a minimum of 48 bottles or jars are present in this context.

CLOTHING

Gilleylan's account books indicate that the most common clothing purchases made by his tenants were overalls, shirts, and shoes (Gilleylan 1908-1912, 1916, 1917, 1918). Cloth was purchased only occasionally and, even less frequently, a man's suit might have been bought. These items are represented archeologically by the 34 clothing artifacts found at 8 sites: suspender clips, overall clips, buttons, boot buckle and shoes; 61.8 percent of the clothing items were buttons of various materials, and of the sort that would go on shirts, blouses, and pants. The artifacts in this category are similar to those found at Bay Springs (Adams et al. 1981) but much fewer and less varied than those from the Waverly tenant sites (Adams 1980).

HEALTH AND PERSONAL APPEARANCE

Some white people said they wouldn't live in the Bottom because it was a 'sickly' place. From testimony gathered in Phase I, many people living there in the early twentieth century became ill at least once a year, generally with some sort of 'fever.' The symptoms described strongly suggest that malaria was at least one of the health hazards of living in the Bottom. People bought patent medicines from the commissary regularly (Gilleylan 1908-1912, 1916, 1917, 1918), and physicians reportedly visited the Bottom. Oral history informants mentioned malaria as a particular health problem. Richard Booth recalled taking bottles of Gay's Chill Kill, a patent medicine for malaria, down to tenants in the Bottom on a regular basis (Kern et al. 1982a:69).

Material culture evidence of health concerns is provided by the recovery of 24 patent medicine bottles and three prescription bottles from sites in the Bottom. Only one bottle could be identified by brand: Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root Kidney and Bladder Remedy. At Waverly and Bay Springs medicine bottles were the most common artifacts in this category, though they were much more prevalent and more varied at the Waverly sites (Adams 1980, Adams et al. 1981).

A concern with personal appearance is visible only through the presence of one small perfume bottle (22MO1003), a minimum of three cosmetic jars, and a fragment of a straight razor (22MO999). In its lack of items associated with enhancement of personal appearance the Sharpley's assemblage resembles the collection from Bay Springs (Adams et al. 1981). At Waverly, however, a variety of such items was recovered: toothpaste tube fragments, make-up containers and costume jewelry (Adams 1980).

RECREATION

The harshness of life on Sharpley's tract may be reflected by the fact that the meager total of 13 toy fragments came from only 7 sites in the Bottom. Porcelain doll parts comprised over half of the total, with toy dishes, a toy pistol, one marble, and a dime bank also present. Again, the assemblage more closely resembles that of the Bay Springs sites, where only four toy fragments were recovered, than the large and diverse collections from Waverly (Adams 1980, Adams et al. 1981).

Recreational topics covered by the Phase I oral history included fish fries, music, and white lightning whiskey (Kern et al. 1982a:72, 78, 83, 86, 90). Weekend fish fries were common in many southern states, especially Louisiana and Mississippi (Guralnick 1971) where a lot of our most well known blues singers got started making music for others. The combination of liquor, usually moonshine whiskey, snuff, the weekend and high spirits made these gatherings memorable. "We'd all play for the Saturday night balls... them country halls were rough! The women would be dipping that snuff...along with that corn whiskey...and oh, brother!" (Son House, in: Guralnick 1971:50). Billy Pruett used to fish with Hosea Gholson and remembers going down to the Bottom at 3:00 p.m. on a Saturday afternoon, only to find a number of people already drunk for the day (B. Pruett, personal communication, 1981). These activities are represented in the Sharpley's assemblage by the recovery of at least 15 whiskey bottles and flasks, beer bottles and other liquor bottles. Other glass containers were probably used to hold the moonshine whiskey made in the Bottom.

At least 15 amber snuff bottles were found in the Bottom and this category represents one of the more common bottle forms recovered. Both snuff and tobacco

were regularly purchased from the Gilleylan commissary (Gilleylan 1908-1912, 1916, 1917, 1918). Only two musical instruments were identified, both harmonicas, one with a cheap zinc alloy reed plate, the other with an all brass reed plate. Again, this sparse assemblage contrasts with the material culture from the Waverly sites where a number of harmonica reed plates were recovered (Adams 1980).

WRITING

No mention of writing activities such as mailing a letter or going to the post office was made by either oral history informants or the archival record. Miller found that the area surrounding the Bottom where most relatives lived, however, was very small so perhaps people did not communicate by mail (if they could write). On the other hand, outmigration from the Mississippi area began as early as the 1890s (S. Miller, personal communication, 1980) and ties with relations in search of a better life elsewhere were maintained. One ink bottle fragment was found at 22MO999, and it is tempting to interpret the seven slate fragments as parts of chalkboards.

At Waverly, store ledgers from 1887-1888 indicate that no writing supplies were sold to tenants for those years (Adams 1980). Nevertheless, a number of pen and pencil parts, probably from a later date, were found at those sites. Writing implements were not mentioned, and presumably not found, at the Bay Springs sites (Adams et al. 1981).

OTHER

Other artifacts within the Personal Context category represent a minimum of concern for interior household decor: the base sherd of a small painted porcelain vase was recovered at 22MO999 and one fragment of an embossed clear glass paperweight came from 22MO997. The material poverty of the entire assemblage is perhaps most strongly portrayed by the recovery of only one coin from the entire span of project archeological investigations: one 1926 penny was found in the surface collection of 22MO999.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS

People living in the Bottom as tenants lived in houses provided by the landlord. As such, there was little concern for making improvements to those houses, beyond the most necessary repairs. "...the white man he was just takin' care of us...we just lived in a house" (Mrs. Willie Paine). The standard tenant house was of frame and pier construction and consisted of two rooms and a fireplace, a kitchen and outhouse. Most were built near roads. Some people apparently moved frequently, not only in and out of the Bottom, but within the Bottom as well (Kern et al. 1982b:92-96). At times, entire houses were dismantled and moved from one place to another; such things as windows and nails were salvaged and taken along.

While brick fragments were found at all sites, and mortar and concrete at some, only a very small number of window glass sherds (N=18) were recovered. Either people did not have windows, used materials other than glass to cover them, or took the glass with them when they left.

STRUCTURAL HARDWARE

The structural context is dominated archeologically by the presence of bricks and by the 729 nails and spikes, both wire and machine cut, that comprise 95 percent of that context. Of the nails 36 percent were wire, 46 percent were square and 17 percent were unidentifiable. Site 22MO999, however, accounts for 73 percent of all nails recovered, and the two well features alone for 65.2 percent. The presence of so many nails is most certainly attributable to the wooden cribbings that lined the wells, and also to the fact that these features were the only subplow zone structural remains located and excavated at any of the sites in the Bottom.

By the 1890s wire nails had taken over most of the nail market from machine cut nails. The presence at almost all sites of cut and wire nails together probably indicates the late nineteenth century initial occupation dates of some sites, and the use and reuse of materials in the Bottom. Other building hardware includes a single hinge, hasp lock, brass key, and two lag bolts.

Miscellaneous and unidentifiable artifacts include fence materials, barbed wire and staples, probable machine parts, rubber and plastic pieces, and cans. There is no mention in Gilleylan's account books of people buying canned foods at the commissary where they purchased most of their food, so these cans probably date to a later time period. Nor is there mention of farm machinery in these books (Gilleylan 1908-1912, 1916, 1917, 1918). Another inventory lists 'gin parts.' Some of the unidentified metals and miscellaneous pieces probably come from machinery of this sort.

The same kinds of building materials and hardware were found at both the Bay Springs mill and in greater variety at Waverly (Adams 1980, Adams et al. 1981).

AGRICULTURE

Tenants in the Bottom were there to work the land, growing cotton and corn. Most also had a small garden plot in which they grew their own foods: sweet potatoes, watermelon, cantaloupe, peas, and greens. These crops may have allowed some tenants to survive the poverty of tenant farming with somewhat less difficulty than others (Kern et al. 1982a:96).

As at Waverly and Bay Springs, few artifacts were recovered which directly reflected the role of agriculture in the lives of Sharpley's Bottom tenants: one hoe, one harrow blade and one plow share. Apparently, tenants were often responsible for providing their own implements as hoes and plow parts are mentioned frequently in Gilleylan's account books (Gilleylan 1908-1912, 1916, 1917, 1918). Agricultural implements are also the only items regularly purchased in Aberdeen, at the Lann and Carter Hardware, as opposed to the commissary in the Bottom.

ANIMALS/TRANSPORTATION

Horses or, more likely, mules, were as important to the tenant's livelihood as any plow equipment, though by no means did every tenant own his or her own mule/horse. Expectably, renters were more likely to own a mule than were sharecroppers. In 1874 four tenants owned wagons. Two owned wagons in 1914, and both of them had left the Bottom by 1917 (Kern et al. 1982b:55, 74-75). Seven artifacts related to transportation

and farm animals were recovered archeologically from the Bottom: bridle parts, harness buckle, horseshoe nail, lariat swivel and possible singletree; five were from 22MO999. At Bay Springs and Waverly the most common items related to transportation were horse and mule shoes, plus a few wagon parts (Adams 1980, Adams et al. 1981).

HUNTING/FISHING AND OTHER OCCUPATIONS

Hunting and fishing were activities mentioned by many informants (Kern et al. 1982a:72, 78) and they represent perhaps the only activities in the Bottom which continue to this day. Evidence of hunting is provided archeologically by the recovery of 12 cartridge cases, most of .22 and .38 caliber, and shotgun shells. The brass bullet mold from well 3C at 22MO999 provides the only evidence of bullet manufacture in the Bottom. Ammunition represented the most common evidence of hunting at Waverly and Bay Springs. At Waverly 12-gauge shotgun shells predominated (Adams 1980).

Fishing was an activity in which many people in the Bottom engaged. Fish were eaten at the weekend fish fries and were sold by some. 'Snapper' Gholson fished with nets for buffalo and carp (Kern et al. 1982a:78). Other kinds of fish mentioned include catfish, bass, crappie and brim. Not all folks fished, however, because it took so much time (Kern et al. 1982a:83). We found no fishing equipment, but did recover a few bones from catfish, freshwater drum and bowfin. The Waverly assemblage included both fishhooks and line weights (Adams 1980).

Few other occupations are represented in the artifact assemblage from Sharpley's Bottom. The possible block and tackle part could have been used for a variety of purposes: lifting things (cotton bales?), stretching fence, removing stuck cows and wagons, or pulling trees. The scale face is from a general purpose household or counter scale, perhaps used in the commissary.

Contrary to tenants living on the prairie, folks in the Bottom could and did take on day labor jobs. It was typical for children, especially, to work for other tenants, or more likely the landlord, clearing brush, hoeing, digging ditches or picking cotton. In many instances under both Plant and Gilleylan, day laborers would be transported to another land-holding of the same owner for a day's work (Kern et al. 1982b:69, 75).

Whiskey making was a common activity in the Bottom, as a source of hard cash as well as liquor. Not surprisingly, no direct evidence of this activity has been found archeologically.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Food and clothing were bought by twentieth century Sharpley's Bottom tenants at the commissary established by Gilleylan; S. F. Miller estimates that 80 percent of the commissary purchases were for these two classes of goods, which happens to correspond with the figure for purchases at the Henry C. Long store at Waverly (Adams et al. 1981:271). Most purchased food was meat, meal and molasses, with rice and flour purchased occasionally. Meat and meal purchases were especially high during the months of March-September (Kern et al. 1982b:85-91). No canned foods appeared in Gilleylan's account books. Other purchases are often difficult to pin down, since they are noted in the books simply as "mdse," presumably 'merchandise,' with no further explanation. Archival sources mention the fact that people in the Bottom hunted and

fished, with no elaboration. Little mention is made of household furnishings or what people used inside their houses, possibly because in the context of many of these statements (trial testimony) the information was not relevant, and possibly because males were usually the speakers. Their lives revolved around other things.

Oral history informants speak of buying flour, sugar, and rice at the commissary. Meat was sometimes also a purchase item. Almost all tenants had chickens, and some had milk cows. Under Gilleylan, at least, few tenants owned stock; the practice was discouraged starting with Plant's ownership. Whereas in the 1870s seven of ten tenants owned stock of their own, by Gilleylan's time (early twentieth century) only two of ten owned mules and one of ten owned something besides a mule (Kern et al. 1982b:74-75).

Individual garden plots provided a great deal of additional food, as did hunting and fishing (Kern et al. 1981:78).

Artifacts in the household context comprised 66 percent (N=2671) of the total number of artifacts recovered. Of this number, 29.9 percent are ceramics (N=777) and 64.1 percent are glass (N=1712). The glass fragment frequency count includes sherds from vessels that are functionally part of the Personal Context, e.g., medicine bottles, snuff bottles. Too many sherds were unidentifiable as to function to allow us to separate all glass fragments into their individual functional contexts. The percentage of glass in the household context is therefore somewhat higher than it should be.

Glass fragments were found at 17 sites and ranged from 20 percent to 80 percent of individual site assemblages, at an average of 49.6 percent (Table 28). Among the sites with low percentages of glass fragments are three sites (22MO999, 22MO1002, 22MO1007) where features were located. The glass and ceramic percentages from almost all features were much lower than the average for the general collections. In the case of 22MO999, it was the large number of nails, from the two wells in particular, that accounted for some of the divergence from the norm in ceramics and glass. When nails were removed from calculations for 22MO999, different percentages were obtained:

General Collection		N=1296
Ceramics	N-121	9.3 percent
Glass	N=329	25.4 percent
Nails	N=533	41.1 percent
Without Nails		N=763
Ceramics	N=121	15.9 percent
Glass	N=533	43.1 percent
Feature 3A		N=181
Ceramics	N=6	3.3 percent
Glass	N=16	8.8 percent
Nails	N=102	56.4 percent

TABLE 28

INDIVIDUAL SITE GLASS AND CERAMIC PERCENTAGES

	SITE 22MO:	985	986	997	998	999	1000	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007
Ceramics	N	38	152	30	14	121	27	74	3	78	-	10	80
	%	18.7	24.5	7.1	19.2	9.3	35.5	22.8	3.8	24.3	-	15.9	36.0
Glass	N	82	297	298	46	329	39	125	64	177	-	42	61
	%	40.4	47.9	90.1	63.0	25.4	51.3	38.5	80.0	55.1	-	66.7	31.1

		987	988	989	990	991	993	994	995
Ceramics	N	50	2	21	6	42	-	21	8
	%	42.7	28.6	30.0	60.0	60.9	-	41.2	100.0
Glass	N	51	5	35	2	22	-	29	-
	%	43.6	71.4	50.0	20.0	31.9	-	56.9	-

GLASS AND CERAMICS PERCENTAGES - FEATURES ONLY

		22MO985 11A	22MO997 1A	22MO999 3A	3B	3C	22MO1002 5A	5B	5C	22MO1007 10A
Ceramics	N	4	16	6	3	52	7	-	4	23
	%	11.4	7.2	3.3	2.6	7.4	21.9	-	8.7	25.3
Glass	N	9	175	16	11	133	3	3	-	4
	%	25.7	79.2	8.8	9.5	18.8	9.4	37.5	-	4.4

Without Nails		N=79
Ceramics	N=6	7.6 percent
Glass	N=16	20.2 percent
Feature 3C		N=706
Ceramics	N=52	7.4 percent
Glass	N=133	18.8 percent
Nails	N=373	52.8 percent
Without Nails		N=333
Ceramics	N=52	15.6 percent
Glass	N=133	40.0 percent

Miscellaneous and unidentifiable metal artifacts and animal bone made up a substantial portion of the well artifacts and contributed to the different character of assemblage from these features. Comparisons of these and the assemblages from the wells at 22MO999 indicate lower percentages of ceramics and glass, particularly from Feature 3A.

Table 29 shows the distribution and kinds of glass vessels on a minimum number of vessels basis. Excluding the large number of unidentified bottles and forms, not only is there a limited variety of household glassware, but a great number of these vessels are found together at only a few sites. For example, soft drink bottles comprise the largest single class of identified bottles. Twenty-one of the total of 30, however, are distributed between two sites, 22MO997 and 22MO986. Additionally, some of the pop bottles may have been deposited more recently than the time period any of the sites were occupied.

Canning jars and canning lid liners were found at seven sites, tumblers/jelly jars at five and alcohol bottles at six. Adams (1980:273) notes that more evidence of canning was found at white occupied sites at Waverly, and that oral history testimony indicates that blacks canned only fruits, not vegetables and meat. The small number of canning jars at Sharpley's Bottom may support these statements. Adams also rightly points out the possibility that canning jars (as well as other artifacts) were used for other purposes such as drinking vessels or storage containers for other than food items.

Of the eleven gallon jugs recovered, eight were found at 22MO997 and three at 22MO986. Among the slightly less mundane, although only slightly less cheap, forms recovered (decanter, candy dish, stemware) most were found at 22MO997. Glass tableware items included plates, bowls, tumblers, candy dishes or ashtrays, and a decanter. These items comprised 12.8 percent of the identified glass vessel forms. If we include the 55 unidentified vessels, most of which are tableware forms, the percentage rises to 41.7 percent.

Minimum number of vessel counts were not attempted for ceramics. On a per site basis, sherd counts were so low, and body sherds so numerous, that it was felt

TABLE 29

GLASS VESSEL FORMS

(From MNV Counts)

VESSEL FORM	SITE							
	22MO985		22MO986	22MO987	22MO988	22MO989	22MO990	22MO991
	PZ	F11A	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ
Canning Jar	2	1	2	1		1		1
Canning Jar Lid Liner			4	1				
Soft Drink Bottle	1		13					
Milk Bottle								
Beer Bottle			3					
Whiskey Bottle/Flask			1	1				
Other Alcohol Bottle			2					
Beverage Bottle								
Gallon Jug			3					
Rectangular Bottle		1	1					
Flask								
Unidentified Bottles	2		22	2	3	2	1	5
Ketchup Bottle								
Hot Sauce Bottle								
Pitcher								
Plate	1		3					
Stemware								
Tumbler/Jelly Jar		1	1					
Decanter								
Bottle Stopper						1		
Candy Dish/Ash Tray								
Bowl								
Unidentified Vessels	2	1	11	3	1		1	1
Medicine Bottle	2	1	1	3	1			
Prescription Bottle			1					
Ammonia Flask						1		
Perfume Bottle								
Cosmetic Jar								
Snuff	1		2	1				
Lampshade								
Lamp Chimney	1		1					
Ink Bottle								
Paperweight								
TOTALS	12	5	71	12	5	5	2	7
	17							

TABLE 29 (Cont.)

GLASS VESSEL FORMS

(From MNV Counts)

VESSEL FORM	SITE									
	22MO993	22MO994	22MO995	22MO997		22MO998	22MO999			
	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	F1A	PZ	PZ	F3A	F3B	F3C
Canning Jar		1		4	4		2			
Canning Jar Lid Liner		2		1	3					
Soft Drink Bottle				6	3		1			1
Milk Bottle				1						
Beer Bottle				1						
Whiskey Bottle/Flask				2			1			
Other Alcohol Bottle										
Beverage Bottle										
Gallon Jug				5	3					
Rectangular Bottle										
Flask		2								
Unidentified Bottles		2		5	3	4	5	3	2	3
Ketchup Bottle				1						
Hot Sauce Bottle				2						
Pitcher										1
Plate										
Stemware				1						
Tumbler/Jelly Jar				1	4					
Decanter					1					
Bottle Stopper						1				
Candy Dish/Ash Tray				1						
Bowl				6	3		5	1		2
Unidentified Vessels		3								
Medicine Bottle				1	4	2	1	1		
Prescription Bottle					1					1
Ammonia Flask										
Perfume Bottle										
Cosmetic Jar										
Snuff					4		1			1
Lampshade					1					2
Lamp Chimney									1	2
Ink Bottle							1			
Paperweight					1					
TOTALS	-	10		38	35	7	17	5	3	13
				73			38			

TABLE 29 (Cont.)

GLASS VESSEL FORMS

(From MNV Counts)

VESSEL FORM	SITE									
	22MO1000	22MO1002			22MO1003	22MO1004	22MO1005	22MO1006	22MO1007	
	PZ	PZ	F5A	F5B	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	PZ	F10A
Canning Jar		1	1			1				
Canning Jar Lid Liner				1		2		1	1	
Soft Drink Bottle		1			1			3		
Milk Bottle										
Beer Bottle										
Whiskey Bottle/Flask									2	
Other Alcohol Bottle		1								
Beverage Bottle	1									
Gallon Jug										
Rectangular Bottle										1
Flask										
Unidentified Bottles	3	8			4	5		6	3	1
Ketchup Bottle										
Hot Sauce Bottle								1		
Pitcher										
Plate										
Stemware						1				
Tumbler/Jelly Jar						2			1	
Decanter										
Bottle Stopper										
Candy Dish/Ash Tray						1				
Bowl	1	1								
Unidentified Vessels		2				4		4	4	
Medicine Bottle	1	3	1			2				
Prescription Bottle										
Ammonia Flask										
Perfume Bottle					1	1		1		
Cosmetic Jar		1				1				
Snuff	1	1	1			1			1	
Lampshade										
Lamp Chimney		1								
Ink Bottle										
Paperweight										
TOTALS	7	20	3	1	6	21	-	16	12	2
			24						14	

this kind of calculation would be of minimal value. Table 30 therefore presents ceramic vessel forms present at each site. Other forms may well be present, particularly among the stoneware sherds. A similar situation occurred at the Bay Springs community, where two-thirds of the stoneware vessels were not identifiable (Adams et al. 1981:256).

There is an extremely limited variety of vessel forms beyond those three or four forms (plate, cup, saucer, bowl) found at almost all sites; many forms appear at only one or two sites. In comparing the Waverly collections with that of Cannon's Point Plantation (Otto 1977), Adams (1980:275) found that the Waverly tenants were using flatware ceramics more frequently than the early nineteenth century plantation slaves. Otto's hypothesis was that since slaves ate more liquid based soups and stews, bowls would be more appropriate containers (Otto 1977:104). Since slaves and tenants were off in the fields all day, soups and stews could sit over a fire for long periods of time and be eaten in the evening. At the Waverly sites, however, 58.5 percent of the ceramics represented flatware forms and only 15.7 percent represented bowls, which Adams feels is a reflection of the "availability of inexpensive earthenware in the late nineteenth century versus their lesser availability in the early nineteenth century" (Adams 1980: 275). If later tenants were, in fact, eating largely liquid based stews this explanation is not entirely satisfactory, but the same situation appears to exist at Sharpley's Bottom. We do not have vessel counts for ceramics but Table 30 indicates that plates and platters may have been more common than bowls. Tenants at these sites may have been using bowls of other materials for their stews, or they may not have been eating as many stews as we have assumed. There is evidence that, at least in the nineteenth century at Sharpley's Bottom, women did not always work in the fields all day; some tended to chores around the house and garden (Kern et al. 1982b:74, 77, 79). This would have allowed them to fix other kinds of meals than those requiring long cooking times. The same situation probably did not exist in the early twentieth century, however. Gilleylan's books show an increasing number of households headed by women, who would have had to participate in fieldwork.

Soft white paste earthenwares were present at 17 sites. Within the ceramic assemblages from these sites the percentage of this type ranged from 41.3 percent (22MO999) to 100.0 percent (22MO1003, 22MO988) (Table 31), at an average of 73.5 percent. Stonewares were present at 15 sites, comprising from 10.0 percent (22MO1006) to 47.9 percent (22MO999) of the ceramic assemblages, for an average of 22.8 percent. Hard white paste earthenware and porcelain were present at only eight sites, at per site averages of 9.7 percent and 6.2 percent, respectively. Of all the sherds recovered, only 14.9 percent were decorated, and instances of the same decorative motif appearing at more than one site were extremely rare.

Little evidence of ceramic sets was found, and no mention of purchasing patterns was located through archival and oral history sources. It seems likely that ceramics at Sharpley's Bottom were purchased as replacement items as they were at Waverly and other sites (Adams 1980:274). A variety of decorative motifs and techniques were present, including relief decorations, transferprinting, hand painting, decals, and sponged stamped designs.

A total of 151 animal bone fragments were recovered from eight sites, representing four percent of the household context artifacts. The faunal assemblage is dominated by mammal bones, which contributed 53.6 percent of the elements by count and 59.5 percent by weight, and includes a knife handle plate or scale made of mammal bone (22MO999, Feature 3B). The total assemblage from all sites is summarized in Table 32. Because of the small faunal samples obtained from the various sites, no definitive

TABLE 30

CERAMIC VESSEL FORMS PRESENT

Earthenware/ Porcelain	22MO985 PZ	22MO985 F11A	22MO986 PZ	22MO987 PZ	22MO988 PZ	22MO989 PZ	22MO990 PZ	22MO991 PZ	22MO993 PZ	22MO994 PZ	22MO995 PZ	22MO997 PZ	22MO997 F1A
Plate	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Cup	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X
Saucer			X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X
Bowl	X											X	
Platter			X	X							X		X
Mixing Bowl													
Serving Bowl													
Tureen				X									
Pitcher	X												X
Holloware						X							
Mug													
Baker													
Wash Pitcher			X										
Slop Jar													
Chamber Pot?													
Child's Saucer, Cup, Plate			X										
Vase													
Flower Pot			X										
Drug Jar													
Lid				X									
Handle			X										
Stoneware													
Jug	X	X	X					X					
Bowl	X												
Crock	X												
Pitcher						X							
Bottle							X						
Cream Pan								X					
Bean Pot												X	
Pie Plate													
Jar													
Lid						X							

TABLE 30 (CONT.)

CERAMIC VESSEL FORMS PRESENT

Earthenware/ Porcelain	22MO998 PZ	22MO999 PZ	F3A	F3B	F3C	22MO1000 PZ	22MO1002 PZ	F5C	22MO1003 PZ	22MO1004 PZ	22MO1005 PZ	22MO1006 PZ	22MO1007 PZ	F10A
Plate	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Cup	X	X			X	X	X			X		X	X	
Saucer	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X
Bowl		X				X	X			X		X		X
Platter							X						X	
Mixing Bowl		X												
Serving Bowl										X				
Tureen					X	X								
Pitcher		X					X			X			X	
Holloware														
Mug				X	X									
Baker					X		X							X
Wash Pitcher														
Slop Jar										X				
Chamber Pot?		X												
Child's Saucer, Cup, Plate										X			X	
Vase					X									
Flower Pot														
Drug Jar								X						
Lid		X												
Handle														
Stoneware														
Jug		X				X				X			X	
Bowl							X							
Crock							X			X				
Pitcher														
Bottle					X									
Cream Pan										X				
Bean Pot														
Pie Plate		X												
Jar					X									
Lid										X				

TABLE 31

CERAMIC TYPE PERCENTAGE FREQUENCIES

		22MO985	22MO986	22MO987	22MO988	22MO989	22MO990	22MO991	22MO994	22MO995	22MO997	22MO998	22MO999	22MO1000	22MO1002	22MO1003	22MO1004	22MO1006	22MO1007
Soft White Paste Earthenware	N	20	115	39	2	15	5	33	15	7	19	8	50	19	45	3	46	9	53
	%	52.6	75.7	78.0	100.0	71.4	83.3	78.6	71.4	87.5	63.3	57.1	41.3	70.4	60.8	100.0	59.0	90.0	66.3
Hard White Paste Earthenware	N	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	-	1	-	7	-	7
	%	13.2	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	33.3	-	2.5	-	1.4	-	9.0	-	8.8
Redware/Terra Cotta	N	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Yellow Earthenware	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porcelain	N	4	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	1	4	-	5	-	1
	%	10.5	7.2	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	7.4	3.7	5.4	-	6.4	-	1.3
Stoneware	N	9	18	7	-	6	1	9	5	-	7	6	58	7	24	-	20	1	19
	%	23.7	11.8	14.0	-	28.6	16.7	21.4	23.8	-	23.3	42.9	47.9	25.9	32.4	-	25.6	10.0	23.8

CERAMIC TYPE PERCENTAGE FREQUENCIES - FEATURES ONLY

		22MO985 F11A	22MO997 F1A	22MO999 F3A	22MO999 F3B	22MO999 F3C	22MO1002 F5A	22MO1002 F5C	22MO1007 F10A
Soft White Paste Earthenware	N	3	7	2	2	14	-	2	19
	%	75.0	43.8	33.3	66.7	27.5	-	50.0	82.6
Hard White Paste Earthenware	N	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	3
	%	-	25.0	-	33.3	-	-	-	13.0
Porcelain	N	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-
	%	-	-	-	-	7.8	-	25.0	-
Stoneware	N	1	5	4	-	33	7	1	1
	%	25.0	31.2	66.7	-	64.7	100.0	25.0	4.3

TABLE 32

SUMMARY OF ALL ANIMAL REMAINS FROM HISTORIC SITES ON SHARPLEY'S BOTTOM

	No.	Wt.(g)
Cattle (*Bos* sp.)	3	152.4
Unidentified bovid (cattle/goat/sheep)	3	2.8
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	4	15.1
White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)	3	9.2
Opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*)	1	1.2
Eastern mole (*Scalopus aquaticus*)	1	.1
Unidentified mammal	65	59.8
Chicken (*Gallus gallus*)	10	2.1
Unidentified bird	4	.3
Eggshell fragments	-	2.2
Snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*)	3	1.6
Softshell turtle (*Trionyx* sp.)	12	3.1
Bowfin (*Amia calva*)	1	-
Blue catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus*)	1	.2
Freshwater Drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*)	2	.1
Unidentified fish	1	.1
Unidentified bone	1	.1
Pleurobema spp.	2	81.1
Unidentified freshwater mussel	24	62.4
Unidentified Mollusk shell (Bivalves)	3	1.9
Fossil Mollusk shell	6	9.4
Modified bone	1	1.4
	151	406.6

interpretations regarding animal exploitation were attempted. It is interesting to note the diversity of animal species represented, however. Cattle and swine do not dominate the assemblage, and the presence of white-tailed deer and opossum bones may indicate that wild animal resources were important supplementary sources of food. The utilization of aquatic resources from the Tombigbee River, adjacent sloughs, and local tributary streams is verified by the presence of turtles, fish, and freshwater mussels. Not all of these animals provided food for humans. Freshwater mussels were often gathered by residents of the Tombigbee Valley and the meat used as bait for fishing (James McClurken, personal communication 1980).

The rest of the food related artifacts in the Household Context category consists of 20 artifacts, of which 11 are recent bottle caps and pop tops. Three pieces of cutlery were present: one knife, one spoon and one bone handle plate. Other artifacts include a pan handle, cast iron kettle fragment, zinc canning jar lid and sardine can.

FURNISHINGS

Houses were sparsely furnished and most furniture items were homemade and of wood (Kern et al. 1982a:79). People lit their homes with oil lamps, as there was no electricity (Kern et al. 1982a:77). Several tenants may have had an icebox (Kern et al. 1982a:79).

An extremely small number of archeological remains of household furnishings were found. Nine fragments of lamp shades and lamp chimneys were present along with two cast iron stove fragments. Several porcelain toilet sherds and one porcelain doorknob were also found. An exhaust pipe from a clothes washer was found on the surface, possibly a more recent disposal, and four pieces of coal were collected.

People in the Bottom probably sewed many of their own clothes and a few individuals apparently had a sewing machine (Kern et al. 1982a:79). The only evidence of sewing activities we found in the Bottom was a fragment of a pair of scissors. Sewing was also underrepresented in the Waverly and Bay Springs collections, where 16 and 2 artifacts, respectively, were recovered. Store records from Waverly indicate a much higher purchase rate for sewing materials, much of which was cloth and thread (Adams 1980:290).

VII. CONCLUSIONS

The preceding discussion of life in Sharpley's Bottom, with brief comparisons to Waverly and Bay Springs, points relentlessly to the meagerness of the archeological record which has been recovered from more than a century of occupance. The archeological record from Sharpley's Bottom can only give us a fragmentary picture of those who lived there. Only by combining archeological evidence with archival and oral historical evidence can we begin to fill in a few of the many gaps that appear to be present in what is left of the material culture of a tenant farming community.

As stated previously, Adams estimated that among purchases made at the Long Store only 10 to 20 percent were of a durable enough nature to survive for the archeologist to find (Adams 1980:295). Miller, in his analysis of the Gilleylan store ledgers from the early twentieth century, found a similar percentage of durable goods. We are left with approximately 80 percent of the store purchases for material/clothing and foodstuffs. The store ledgers are an excellent source for information on purchasing patterns among tenant farmers, but of course the people at Sharpley's Bottom, as elsewhere, had little money or credit. There had to be other ways of acquiring goods and services, even those used solely for survival. For instance, hunting and fishing were common means of supplementing the purchased diet, and making moonshine liquor could provide alcohol (or cash) for a fraction of the store price. Personal services could be traded for goods; boarders could be taken in to help with the farming; and the yearly Christmas credit made possible a few extra purchases at that time. Wood from the environs could be used for making furniture and household garbage could be fed to hogs in place of commercial feeds.

Nevertheless, we are still faced with a sparse archeological picture of a rather vital, close knit community, whose basic lifeways appear to have changed little during the era of cotton tenancy. The artifacts recovered from Sharpley's Bottom have not lent themselves to the establishment of closely dated time ranges. We find, for instance, none of the later proliferation of certain kinds of artifacts such as plastics, characteristic of some of the Waverly sites.

What has contributed to the shaping of the archeological record at Sharpley's Bottom, in addition to the forces of nature and patterns of agricultural land use? Why is there so little left to see above ground, as well as below? The picture of life in the Bottom painted by archival and oral historical sources is indeed, one of a lean and difficult existence. And yet, that picture is of a community of a number of tenant farming families linked by ties of kinship and geography that extended not far beyond the immediate vicinity of the Bottom. The isolation of the Sharpley tract had reinforced those bonds back into slavery times.

The obvious explanation for the lack of artifactual evidence from the Sharpley's community is the problem of archeological visibility resulting from the particular kinds of goods comprising the bulk of a tenant family's posessions. The reuse of materials, for as long as possible and often with some modification, is undoubtedly a contributing factor to the paucity of material goods encountered. The scarcity of trash pits, none found at all at Waverly, helps support the theory that little was thrown away, though such regimented behavior as digging trash pits when living in close proximity to the river may have been considered unnecessary. Even the two wells at 22MO999 yielded a quantity of artifacts much below that expected from an historic site.

Two other behavioral patterns have undoubtedly shaped the archeological record at Sharpley's Bottom: the salvaging of materials within and without the Bottom, and the curation of materials. In a community of highly mobile, but closely tied families, these practices go far toward explaining the scarcity of artifactual materials found there.

Curation, or conservation, of possessions has been touched on in the preceding paragraphs in the discussion of the reuse of materials. For people with little or no monetary resources, the preservation of their possessions would become increasingly important. If something was irreparably damaged or lost, more often than not it could not be replaced. The reuse of that item, possibly with some saving modification, would be desirable if not essential.

The salvage of materials, while a behavior seemingly contradictory to the conservation of materials, is just the other half of a two-sided force contributing to what is and is not left at Sharpley's Bottom. If a family moved away from the Bottom, another would take its place or the materials could be hauled away for use elsewhere in the Bottom. Any household objects left could likewi e be used by whomever claimed them. The absence of any standing structural remains within the Bottom, while due in part to fairly recent agricultural clearing, may also have resulted from the salvage and reuse of any available structural materials as they became available. The acquisition of discarded items from places outside the Bottom probably also provided households in Sharpley's tract with some of their goods. So, while people may not have owned many possessions, they learned to make use of what they had or could find, and to hold on to it. We must learn not to rely so heavily on what is actually present in the ground for our interpretations. Within an economy of scarcity, the disposal of anything takes on a different cast than within a throw away society of affluence.

The archeological information gathered in Phases I and II at Sharpley's Bottom cannot address Hypothesis 1, but generally supports Hypotheses 2 and 3. Hypothesis 1 states that Whitfield's slave quarters were located in the northwest portion of the study area. This hypothesis cannot be addressed other than to point out that most of the very few artifacts dating to the mid-nineteenth century were recovered from this area. Though archival sources indicate that slave quarters were located here, we could not possibly support this hypothesis with available archeological data.

Hypothesis 2, which states that sites in the southern portion of the study area will represent occupations that are more recent and of shorter duration than those in the northern portion, cannot be supported as stated. However, the idea that settlement expanded to the east and south with John Plant's ownership of land in the Bottom is supported very generally and only in the sense that virtually all sites located date to the time period from Plant's ownership onward.

The third hypothesis states that although the legal status of individuals who worked the Bottom changed from slavery to freedom, there was little absolute gain in economic status from slavery to tenancy. As expected, we found virtually no evidence of the slavery period at Sharpley's Bottom. Likewise, we were not able to locate site-specific information that would allow us to compare the material cultural remains of different kinds of tenants or different races of individuals working the Bottom as tenants. However, the analysis of the material culture assemblage from sites in the Bottom does support the observation that few economic gains were made during the period of tenancy. The small absolute numbers of artifacts, and the limited formal and functional variety

represented, as discussed in Chapters V and VI, all point to occupation by people of extremely limited means.

The interpretation of tenant life in Sharpley's Bottom is limited by several factors. Most of the sites found had been cultivated for many years, not only moving artifacts about, but quite likely destroying house piers and other structural features as well. It is at least a relief to know of the existence of so many trees at house sites showing that there was more shade than there is now.

There is also the problem of what was not found. The problem that cannot be satisfactorily resolved is the difficulty of dealing with archeological visibility (or invisibility) versus what the people actually did not have. By comparing the material culture remains from Waverly with records of store purchases in that community, Adams was able to show that only 10 to 20 percent of the goods bought by Waverly tenants were of a durable nature and could be expected to show up archeologically (1980:295). Other artifacts were left for us to find in fragmentary condition and still others were taken with their owners when they moved elsewhere.

However, the fact that so little material culture was found in Sharpley's Bottom has some basis in the history of landlord-tenant relationships there. From the late nineteenth century onward, the Plant and Gilleylan years especially, the Bottom became an increasingly difficult place in which to make a living. Whereas tenants enjoyed a certain amount of autonomy and personal property ownership under Whitfield and Sharpley, these privileges were considerably reduced under Plant (Kern et al. 1982b:64-69). He destroyed canebrake lands that had been used by tenants for pasturage, and in fact discouraged renters with livestock.

Personal autonomy was reduced as the squad system of labor organization was reinstituted and supervision of tenants intensified. Houston Gilleylan, as a cost-conscious, "progressive" farmer, continued Plant's practices, increased cotton production, established the commissary where tenants bought much of their food and other items, and generally exploited the resources of the Bottom to the fullest monetary extent. The ratio of cotton to corn became 5:1, whereas to be self-sufficient a ratio of 2:1 was necessary (Kern et al. 1982b:73-74). So not only were tenants of this period (after 1917, mostly sharecroppers) suffering from more centralized landlord control of their lives, but they were even less likely to escape indebtedness. We are left, therefore, with an archeological picture of a time when life in Sharpley's Bottom was particularly difficult.

Archival sources are most useful up to and including Gilleylan's ownership period. There are a tremendous number of unanswered questions with regard to the interpretation of material remains. Some of the most crucial questions to be focused on concern salvaging and reuse of materials, food storage and preservation, the disposal of trash and garbage, and the movement of people and goods into and away from Sharpley's Bottom, as well as movement within the Bottom.

We are beginning to accumulate a data base for the study of tenant farming in the southern United States, through projects at Bay Springs (Adams et al. 1981), Waverly (Adams et al. 1980), and Sharpley's Bottom. Data collected so far suggest that our modern day conceptions of how material goods occur within a cultural system - how they are obtained and used, and when, where and why they are discarded - may have to be modified to enable us to understand accurately the lives of these people, so enmeshed in a cultural web of poverty.

The relationship between artifacts and status at Sharpley's Bottom is limited not only by the small number of artifacts recovered, but also by the presumed tenant movement within and without the Bottom, and by the concept of reuse and salvaging of materials. The interaction of these factors undoubtedly has contributed to the homogeneity of artifact assemblages between sites, and suggests that on tenant sites it may be necessary to alter the approach to the study of status differentiation. On the one hand, the kinds and quantities of artifacts recovered at Sharpley's Bottom point to occupation by people of limited resources. Within American society of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, these people were a low economic status group. Within the Sharpley's Bottom community, we may have to look elsewhere for evidence of status differentiation. As discussed above, for instance, a study of the ceramics found at the Sharpley's Bottom sites has shown little beyond the similarity of assemblages between sites: in kinds of ceramics, quality of materials, vessel forms represented, lack of matching ceramic sets, and the small numbers of pieces present. Other artifact categories demonstrate the same kinds of similarities.

Given the amount of disturbance at Sharpley's Bottom, and the amount of movement alleged to have taken place there, it is possible that evidence of material culture may not be the most profitable avenue of inquiry through which to approach status differentiation. For example, where evidence of clothing is limited to buttons and overall clips, store ledgers offer a much more detailed picture of purchases and purchasing patterns. Where the archeological absence of agricultural implements and livestock equipment is obvious, research into landlord-tenant agreements has pointed to frequent landlord ownership and control of these commodities. Where actual sites do not yield evidence of status differences, records of land ownership, rental tenancy and sharecropping show at least that differential in economic self-sufficiency. Likewise, landlord records of a tenant's indebtedness can contribute to a clearer picture of life in the Bottom, as can records of tenant livestock purchase.

Oral historical evidence contributes to our understanding of tenant life, especially for the twentieth century. If significant differences in economic status did in fact exist, oral testimony may point out how these differences were manifested. And, importantly, the question of social status, as opposed to economic status, can be examined by itself or as a facet of economic status. The recognition of social status differentiation becomes potentially very important in a community of little differentiation on the basis of economic resources.

The importance of other avenues of research to site complexes of the nature of Sharpley's Bottom may be seen in the search for functional differences between sites. Within the Bottom, only portions of three structures remain standing: two of these domestic dwellings are outside of the project impact area, and the third is part of the C. C. Day sawmill (22MO1005). Concrete pads for three other structures are present (22MO986, 1003 and 1006). The rest of the structures have been destroyed by early salvage and reuse of materials, and later cultivation. By examining the artifact assemblages from the sites at Sharpley's Bottom, only a few hints at functional differentiation appear. Combined with the oral history testimony gathered to date, we are able to take the evidence somewhat farther in some cases.

Virtually all sites, with the exception of the Day sawmill site, contain artifacts indicative of domestic occupation. The densities of artifacts vary greatly, however, even among those sites tested during the 1981 field season. 22MO1000 stands out as having very few artifactual remains, and no evidence of structural or other kinds

of features. The mention by oral history informants of this site as the location of a community 'gathering place' may be supported by the lack of artifacts there.

Site 22MO1003, on the other hand, yielded few artifacts, but is a known habitation site. And, while the assemblages at 22MO989, 22MO990, and 22MO991 consist of artifacts associated with domestic occupations, there are too few to substantiate conclusions as to what activities were engaged in at those sites, and no evidence of structural remains. The combined effects of salvaging and repetitive cultivation appear to have destroyed what other evidence of occupation may have existed.

Tested sites that yielded good artifact and feature evidence include 22MO-985, 22MO997, 22MO999, 22MO1002 and 22MO1007. Not only did these sites contain artifact assemblages indicative of domestic occupation, but pit trashing features, in addition to the two wells at 22MO999, contrary to sites at Waverly, were present at Sharpley's. Definitive structural remains, beyond fragments of structural materials such as brick and mortar, were absent.

The National Register of Historic Places relies on the following criteria for evaluating the eligibility or significance of sites and districts for the Register (36CFR60).

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Sharpley's Bottom represents the location of over 100 years of continuous occupation during periods of great stress and change in American history. As a cotton plantation that evolved from slavery to tenant farming, it witnessed the character of rural poverty for those who lived and worked there from the 1840s to the 1950s. As a tenant farming community, it must be considered, along with other such communities, as evidence of the perseverance and continuity of an oppressed people in the United States.

Life in the Bottom was neither easy nor entirely barren. With the end of slavery the (unanimous) choice of new tenants was to live separately in family groups. More freedom of movement was possible and families spread out across the Bottom and onto neighboring tracts of land. At the same time community ties were strengthened as

families worked their own land and friends and kin worked theirs. It was a life based on the changing seasons and crop cycles and participated in by all who lived in the Bottom. The household was the basic unit of production and consumption; women were in charge of house and family garden, men of the crop fields, children assisted either parent as they were most needed. The focus of life was within the Bottom, with kinship and friendship ties, and the increased mobility of the tenant farmer extending the geographical scope of work to a small area outside the Sharpley tract (Kern et al. 1982b:127). Beyond this area, the towns of Aberdeen, West Point and Columbus were the next circle of interaction within which the Sharpley tenants moved. But the isolation of the Bottom always seemed to keep direct interaction with much more of the outside world at a minimum.

Sharpley's Bottom as a whole possesses integrity of location, and to a certain extent, integrity of setting and of feeling. As an isolated tract of bottomland within a bend of the Tombigbee River, it has not been used for other than agricultural purposes since its final abandonment in the 1950s. As the location of a slave and tenant farming community, it remains intact.

Within the Bottom, however, individual site integrity has been lost. A certain amount of site and structural integrity loss began years ago as occupants of the Bottom salvaged material goods for use elsewhere. Were that process the only adverse force acting against the sites there, the Bottom's integrity as a place would have to be considered viable. However, subsequent cultivation and removal of structures by mid-twentieth century landowners appears to have destroyed much of the remaining integrity of the sites within the Bottom. The project area to be affected by waterway construction contains no standing structures. Areas determined by surface artifact scatters to be the probable locations of concentrated human activity have been cultivated to the point that no house or building foundations are evident. Furthermore, the scatters of surface artifacts found over the Bottom have been disturbed many times by repeated cultivation. Attempts to isolate activity areas within sites resulted in failure not only because of the small numbers of artifacts present, but also because of the movement of artifacts across the site areas. Additionally, the cultural deposits at Sharpley's Bottom appear to be shallow, and largely destroyed by this cultivation. Few possible traces of midden buildup were discovered, and those located were found not to be consistent across individual sites. While the importance of finding evidence of pit trashing features and wells at some sites should not be underestimated, the potential for finding enough intact evidence to study internal structural arrangement and activity patterns at the sites is limited.

As a response therefore, to the combined archeology fieldwork and material culture analysis from 1980-1981, though further testing at Sharpley's Bottom (especially at 22MO999) would be interesting, a Phase III field archeology program is not recommended. Reasons for this recommendation are as follows:

1. Plow zone stripping at 11 sites during 1981 covered approximately 5 percent of each site's estimated size area;

2. Less than one-half of the sites tested in 1981 contained undisturbed features beneath the plow zone. These features, with the notable exception of two wells at 22MO999, were in the form of small and medium-sized refuse pits, and possible post molds;

3. Similar kinds of artifacts were found at all sites. Date ranges for these artifacts overlap to a large extent;

4. Approximately 50 percent of each of the 2 well features (F3A and F3C at 22MO999) was excavated during the 1981 testing program;

5. The probability of locating evidence of undisturbed structural remains in Sharpley's Bottom would appear to be low. It is likely that these remains consist of shallow deposits disturbed by subsequent cultivation;

6. A number of potentially informative sites at Sharpley's Bottom (especially 22MO640, 22MO656 and 22MO1004) are being preserved from adverse impact resulting from waterway construction. These preserved sites are also part of the Sharpley's community and they possess the same potential for addressing significant cultural questions as the sites in Sharpley's Bottom which have been studied by this testing program.

7. Though there is a possibility of finding at least more evidence of tenant farming at Sharpley's Bottom in general and 22MO999 in particular, it is likely that the additional information to be recovered would be more of the same kind of information that has been accumulated thus far. Therefore, it is recommended that no further excavation be carried out at this site.

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APPENDIX A

ANIMAL REMAINS FROM HISTORIC SITES AT SHARPLEY'S BOTTOM, MONROE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

BY TERRANCE J. MARTIN

APPENDIX A

ANIMAL REMAINS FROM HISTORIC SITES AT SHARPLEY'S BOTTOM, MONROE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI BY TERRANCE J. MARTIN

22MO985

F11A		
Cattle	1 pc.	18.4g
(Right proximal radius shaft fragment; distal border is saw-cut; see Figure 41)		
Unidentified freshwater mussel	3	.9

22MO986

PZ		
Deer	2 pc.	5.1g
(One first and one second phalange)		
Fossil Mollusk Shell	4	4.3
(Mortar concretions on shell suggests use in concrete)		
Eastern Mole	1	.1
(Left Humerus)		
Unidentified mammal bone	1	.3
Unidentified freshwater mussel	2	4.2
Unidentified freshwater mussel	1	3.7
Unidentified medium-sized mammal	1	.8

22MO987

PZ		
Pleurobema sp.	1 pc.	8.0g
(Right valve. Species of this genus of freshwater mussel occur in both small creeks and large rivers throughout the Tennessee, Alabama, and Tombigbee River systems.)		

22MO997

F1A		
Cattle	1 pc.	106.0g
(Butchered right innominate. The series of saw-cut margins about the acetabulum reflects the intended separation of the femur from the innominate during butchering of the hind quarter of beef; see Figure 42.)		
Unidentified mammal bone	8	.1
(Very small fragments)		

22MO998.2.1

PZ		
Unidentified bovid (cattle/goat/sheep) (Molar/premolar fragment)	1 pc.	.7g

22MO999

PZ		
Unidentified mollusk shell	1 pc.	.3g
Unidentified mollusk shell	1	1.5
Unidentified burned mollusk shell	1	.1
F3A		
Deer (Left distal femur shaft)	1 pc.	4.1g
Unidentified mammal	3	1.0
Chicken (Right scapula)	1	.2
Softshell turtle (Terminal phalange)	1	.1
Unidentified mammal	1	.1
Unidentified medium or large-sized mammal	3	4.9
F3B		
Softshell turtle (One carapace element, 1 left pubis portion of the pelvis, 1 right coracoid, 1 left and 1 right scapula, 1 left and 1 right femur, 1 left and 1 right tibia, and 1 phalange)	10 pc.	2.7g
Chicken (One burned right fibula, 3 fragments of a sternum, 2 burned pieces of a right scapula, and 1 phalange)	7	1.0
Unidentified bird bone (3 burned fragments)	4	.3
Eggshell fragments	-	2.0
Pig (Burned proximal first phalange)	1	3.2
Unidentified mammal (Eight burned fragments)	9	4.8
Freshwater drum (Dorsal fin spine elements)	2	.1
Modified mammal bone (Knife handle plate or scale. Two drilled holes are visible on one margin. Red paint or stain is present on the internal face and the opposite face is white.)	1	1.4
F3C		
Pig (Two parts of a mandible)	2 pc.	8.1g

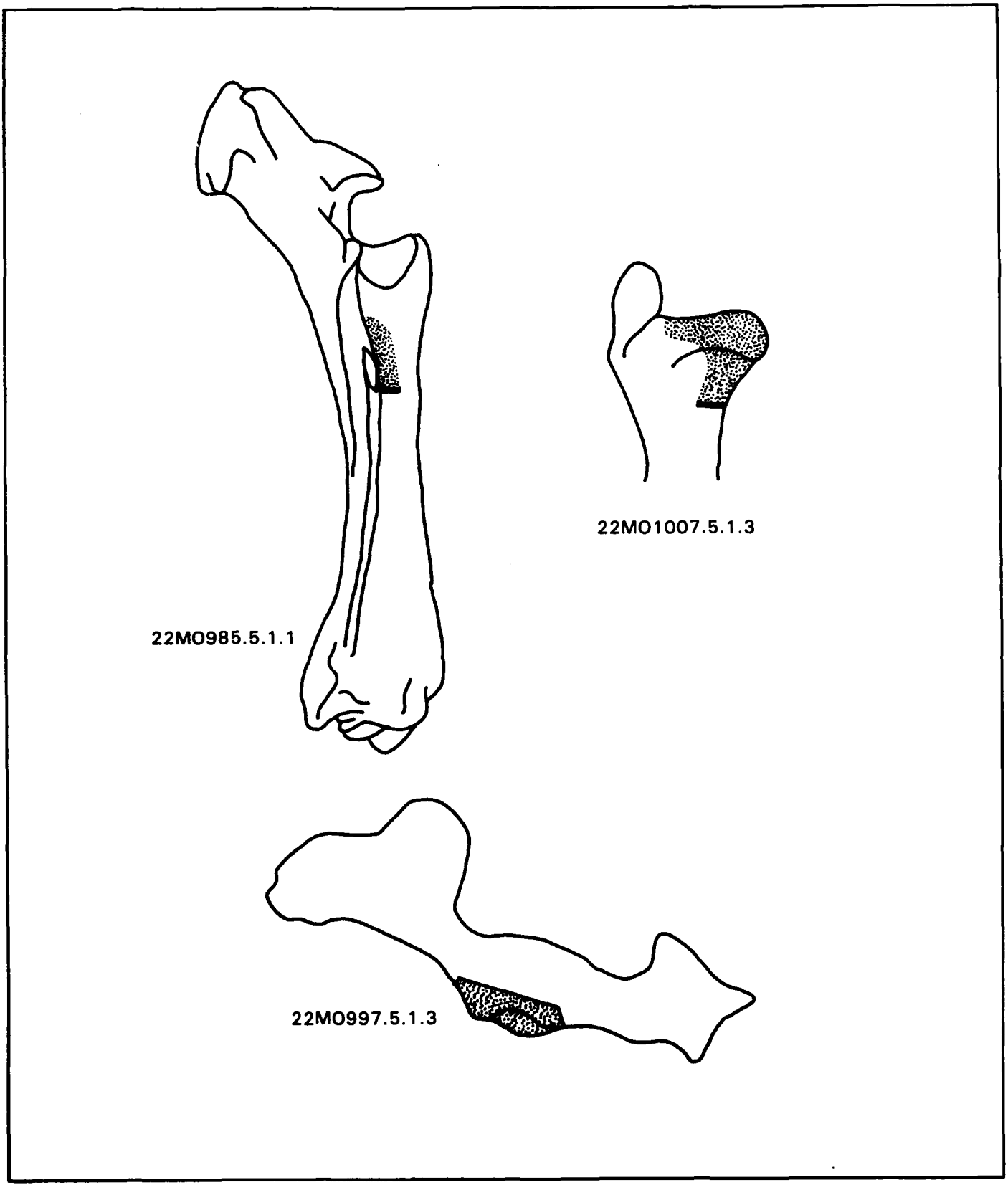


FIGURE 41

BUTCHERING MARKS
ON FAUNAL REMAINS

22MO999 (Cont.)

Opossum (Left humerus shaft fragment)	1 pc.	1.2g
Unidentified mammal (Medium-sized species; 1 burned fragment)	8	15.7
Chicken (Anterior sternum fragment)	1	.1
Pig (Lumbar vertebra fragment)	1	3.8
Unidentified mammal (Two burned fragments)	6	4.8
Softshell turtle (Burned plastron fragment)	1	.3
Bowfin (One scale)	1	-
Unidentified freshwater mussel	4	6.8
Unidentified mammal bone (burned)	1	.1
Eggshell fragments	3	.1
Unidentified medium to large-sized mammal (Four burned fragments)	4	2.0
Blue catfish (Left frontal bone from an individual that was approximately 14 inches total length)	1	.2
Unidentified bone fragment	1	.1
Unidentified freshwater mussel	1	1.2
Unidentified freshwater mussel	5	14.3
Unidentified freshwater mussel	1	1.9

22MO1002

PZ		
Unidentified large mammal (Bone is calcined from exposure to weather on ground surface.)	1 pc.	17.1g
Fossil mollusk shell	1	4.1
Unidentified freshwater mussel	2	22.4
Unidentified freshwater mussel	1	.5
Unidentified burned mammal bone	1	.6
Unidentified freshwater mussel	1	.6
F5A		
Pleurobema sp. (Right valve of a large mussel)	1 pc.	73.1g
F5C		
Unidentified mammal bone	4 pc.	1.5g

22MO1004

PZ		
Unidentified bovid (Molar/premolar fragment)	1 pc.	.4g
Unidentified freshwater mussel	3	5.9
Fossil mollusk shell	1	1.0

22MO1007

F10A		
Snapping turtle (Right proximal tibia)	1 pc.	.3g
Unidentified mammal	1	.1
Chicken (Three pieces of a left humerus from an immature individual)	1	.8
Cattle (Head of right femur with saw-cut on shaft margin just below the head; see Figure 42.)	1	28.0
Unidentified mammal (Includes 1 cut piece and 2 burned fragments)	13	5.9
Snapping turtle (Carapace and plastron fragments)	2	1.3
Unidentified fish bone	1	.1

APPENDIX B

INVENTORY OF ARTIFACTS RECOVERED DURING PHASE I AND II ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT SHARPLEY'S BOTTOM

APPENDIX B

INVENTORY OF ARTIFACTS RECOVERED DURING PHASE I AND II ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT SHARPLEYS BOTTOM

The following artifact inventories are presented on a site by site basis, and are arranged according to the typology developed by Michigan State University for the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project. This system consists of the actual typological divisions, each assigned its own code number, plus textual descriptions and definitions of the material to be included in each division. The text accompanying the MSU typology is not yet available, therefore, the inventory presented here is incomplete and lacking in background information. The text should be added to their report when it is completed (Minnerly and Sonderman n.d.).

In the meantime, we communicated frequently with Cleland, Minnerly, and Robert Sonderman to clarify definitions used by them in the creation of their typology. Most questions or problems were alleviated in this manner, though a few possible discrepancies remain.

Munsell color designations have not yet been assigned to glass colors. In most cases, this is not a problem; however, between the green and aqua divisions there are some fairly fine degrees of difference. In order to clarify any discrepancies, we have used the following Munsell colors:

green - 2.5 G 5/8, 7/8, 8/6
5.0 G 8/4, 8/6

5.0 GY 5/6, 5/8
7.5 GY 8/4
10.0 GY 8/4

aqua - 7.5 G 7/6
10.0 G 6/4, 7/4

2.5 BG 6/6, 7/4
5.0 BG 6/6, 7/4
7.5 BG 6/6
10.0 BG 5/6, 6/6

2.5 B 6/6, 7/6, 8/4

bright green - 10.0 GY 6/10
olive green - 10.0 Y 5/6

bright blue - 5.0 B 5/6

Solarized glass refers to amethyst sun-tinted glass in our inventory, unless otherwise noted. A Fisher Scientific UVS-11 Mineralogist was used to test for the presence of lead in glass. As expected, few sherds contained lead and it will be noticed that more of those were colored varieties where the coloring agent contained the lead.

There has been, and continues to be, a great deal of controversy over the identification and classification of nineteenth century ceramics. Accordingly, C.S. Demeter has prepared a short discussion of the various wares and our understanding of them. This discussion is presented in Chapter V. It, and, conversations with Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project personnel, formed the basis for our use of the MSU ceramics typology.

It will be noted that bricks are listed only as miscellaneous fragments. Bricks were not systematically collected at Sharpleys Bottom, and were not weighed or counted. Most are in fragments. All appear to be hard fired, and many are partially glazed.

Artifact categories under metals and miscellaneous presented no controversy and should be self-explanatory. Specific identification of faunal remains is contained in Appendix A.

22MO985 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

I. Glass

3.011	2	1-2 holes, 1-4 holes
3.012	1	4 holes
9.022	1	
36.041	1	
42.093	4	
46.043	1	
46.092	1	illegible embossed letters
47.113	1	
49.033	7	
49.042	1	embossed...YL..
49.043	10	
49.073	2	
49.113	2	1 - rectangular bottle
54.074	1	
57.113	2	1 - 3 dots, 2 - 5 dots
61.051	2	1 - heavy ribbed and scalloped edge 2 - fan design
62.021	1	light blue with embossed ribs and dots; plate or saucer
64.093	4	welted; probably canning jars

II. Ceramics

28.011	1	plate - molded rim
29.011	4	plate
29.012	4	plate
29.013	3	plate
30.012	1	pitcher - vertically fluted
31.012	1	plate
31.013	1	plate
31.014	2	thick plate
32.002	2	burned
43.012	2	
43.021	2	white, gray ext; jug, bowl
43.022	4	brown, white, tan ext; jug, crock
45.011	1	molded rim
45.012	1	bowl - overglaze floral, fugitive
46.011	1	plate
46.013	1	plate
2.052		brick fragments, uncounted, unweighed

22MO985 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

III. Metal

8.232	1	
11.071	1	
11.081	2	
11.091	1	
11.101	3	
11.111	1	
11.151	1	
11.271	2	
11.291	2	
11.301	3	
11.311	2	
13.032	3	
21.042	2	1 - possible hook from block and tackle

XII Prehistoric

1.011	1	projectile point
1.012	4	1 - projectile point tip; 2 - retouched flake; 3 - scraper; 4 - core
1.022	29	

22MO985 F.11A

I. Glass

3.011	6	glass buttons
42.091	1	embossed keystone in circle
42.092	2	1 - embossed MA..,PATEN 2 - embossed ..S..
42.093	28	
46.073	1	
49.033	1	
49.113	3	
59.115	1	
60.131	1	
61.032	1	teardrop design

II. Ceramics

2.042		miscellaneous brick fragments
17.061	1	underglaze floral; cup)
17.062	1	cup) same vessel
17.064	1	cup handle)
43.021	1	brown exterior, jug

22MO985 F.11A

III. Metal

1.032	1	harmonica reed plate; zinc alloy
3.051	1	.32 Smith & Wesson (mark - US)
4.051	1	white metal face with design; iron wire shank
7.102	1	
11.271	1	
11.291	1	

IV. Bone

12.002	1	

V. Shell

1.011	1	
5.002	3	

XII Prehistoric

1.022	2	

22MO986 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

I. Glass

8.012	4	1 - Diamond Glass Co. post 1924
9.022	1	
30.041	1	whiskey
32.093	2	
34.073	1	
35.123	1	
36.033	1	possibly extract bottle
36.043	1	prescription bottle
37.111	1	
39.033	8	
39.034	1	
40.111	1	beer bottle with embossed texture
40.032	1	rectangular bottle, embossed "E-OR-HIS BO..."
44.031	3	soft drink; 1 - embossed texture, 2 - embossed ribbing.
44.032	2	1 - Pepsi bottle, red and white painted "Sparkling Pepsi - c..." (in script). 1 - soft drink, red and white painted "B..."
44.042	2	soft drink, blue and white painted
44.072	2	1 - soft drink, red; white paint 1 - Coke, embossed "...Stered Fl. Ozs"
44.073	2	1 - Coke
47.113	1	

22MO986 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

I. Glass (continued)

49.023	1	
49.031	3	2 - embossed texture; 1 - embossed diamond design
49.032	5	1 - partial embossed .N.. 1 - poartial embossed ..OLINE 1 - "Duraglas" T.M. 1940-1963 1 - embossed "Ozs"
49.033	104	
49.043	16	
49.071	1	vertically ribbed
49.073	3	
49.083	5	
49.093	27	
49.111	1	embossed texture
49.113	14	rectangular bottle - 1
49.143	1	honey colored glass
50.033	1	embossed testure, boar's (?) head, prob. cheap gin
50.113	3	1 - Owens-Illinois, prob. beer 1 - beer, embossed texture, mark: 1g 1 - beer, embossed texture
54.033	1	soft drink, round, embossed texture, bottom mark: "56 14-1 3"
54.073	1	Coke, bottom work: "MISS" Brockway Machine
57.113	1	partial embossed dot Bottle
59.033	10	5 - embossed texture, round 1 - embossed texture, round, bottom mark: 18-405-12-72 1 - heavy round bottle, bottom mark: B101-25-56 1 - bottom work: 14D 1 - Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. 1920-1964 1 - Knox Glass Bottle Co. of Mississippi post 1932
59.034	1	round
59.045	2	
59.093	1	
59.113	6	1 - embossed texture, mark: 17-59, round 1 - embossed texture, Owens-Illinois, round 1 - embossed texture round Obear-Nester Glass Co 1915 1 - embossed texture and diamond design 1 - embossed texture
60.133	1	
62.032	4	2 - rib embossed 1 - embossed dots, circle 1 - embossed textural pattern.

22MO986 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

I. Glass (continued)

62.052	1	heavy ribbed vessel
62.082	1	copper etched design
62.092	1	bowl or plate; lime green paint on exterior surface
62.132	5	2 - handle 1 - partial embossed ..N..
62.142	2	1 - bowl or plate, different from 62.092 above 1 - opaque lime green, flat
65.031	2	embossed herringbone texture
64.033	4	1 - ribbed vessel 3 - melted
64.132	1	opaque lime green.

II. Ceramic

2.042		miscellaneous brick fragments
6.002	1	insulator
12.002	1	flower pot?
10.002	1	porcelain child's saucer
13.002	1	unidentified, unglazed porcelain; impressed "7+D"
14.151	3	all-blue painted edge, no impressions, plate
15.011	1	cup; blue sponge stamped geometric floral design
15.013	1	plate? aqua sponge stamped leaf
15.022	1	cup; underglaze blue sponge stamped
16.021	1	saucer; painted brown rim line
17.011	1	underglaze blue floral transfer; plate
17.091	1	underglaze aqua floral transfer, blue flowered glaze; plate
21.011	1	plate; polychrome floral decal with gold rim line
21.031	4	floral decals, plate
21.033	1	leaf decal
27.002	1	plate; yellow slip
28.011	6	embossed rim, plate, saucer
28.021	10	plate, bowl, platter
28.022	7	plate, bowl, platter
28.023	1	plate
29.011	17	saucer, plate, cup
29.012	35	plate, saucer
29.013	19	plate, cup, saucer 1 - partial black transfer mark; unidentifiable
29.014	1	cup handle
29.021	5	cup, saucer
29.022	2	saucer
29.033	1	platter
31.013	1	
31.021	3	slop jar?, saucer, wash pitcher?
31.022	2	cup
31.023	1	plate
42.022	1	white exterior, black stencil
43.012	4	
43.022	10	brown, white exteriors

II. Ceramic (continued)

43.023	1	brown exterior
43.024	2	brown exterior, jug handles
45.011	2	embossed rims, saucer
45.012	3	1 - blued glaze, underglaze blue geometric transfer, cup 1 - embossed, cup 1 - web-line embossed
46.012	3	plate, cup
46.013	1	cup

III. Metal

1.032	1	brass harmonica reed plate
3.041	1	.22 cartridge, Federal Cartridge Co.
3.052	2	1 - .44 caliber cartridge; 1 - .22 super, poss. from Western Cartridge Co.
4.032	1	LEE
4.131	2	pants rivets; 1 - "MASTER BUCK"
4.141	1	
7.142	1	
7.171	2	1 - Dr. Pepper
7.191	2	
7.211	3	
7.222	1	
8.031	1	
8.032	5	
8.042	1	
8.062	1	may be bar stock
8.081	2	
8.082	1	
8.301	3	2 - fence staples
8.411	2	cotter pins
11.081	1	
11.121	1	
11.20	3	
11.271	3	
11.291	5	
11.301	2	
11.311	2	
11.341	1	
11.371	1	
11.39	11	
11.40	16	
12.041	1	pipe clamp marked s.c. */1-1/4 pipe
13.022	2	1 - chain link; 1 - bicycle chain
13.032	4	
13.071	1	very crude brass key
13.091	1	iron ring
13.132	9	
13.162	2	iron spring fragments
14.082	1	possible machine part
14.092	1	
15.082	1	hasp lock strap fragment

III.	Metal (continued)		
	20.161	1	horseshoe nail
	21.012	2	
	21.042	12	2 - strap iron; 1 - possible knife blade; 1 - beveled steel
	21.072	1	
IV.	Bone		
	12.002	5	
V.	Shell		
	5.002	7	
VII.	Stone		
	5.002	2	
IX.	Rubber		
	7.012	1	"36N-IN.NLG" MA
	7.022	3	
	12.001	2	grommets
	12.002	1	piece of tread
X.	Plastic		
	2.011	1	2 holes
	7.002	4	1 - lens; 2 - toilet washers; 1 - plastic wad load
	8.002	9	
XI.	Miscellaneous		
	5.000		
	14.000		

22MO987 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

I. Glass

8.012	1	
9.022	1	
17.022	1	
30.033	1	
32.093	1	
37.111	2	
39.033	1	small bottle
46.033	1	
46.092	4	embossed: Ll Bladder Remedy
49.032	1	embossed...NEW...
49.033	11	
49.043	5	
49.073	1	
49.093	3	
49.113	3	1 - red bottle
56.033	1	Owens Bottle Co. 1911-1929
56.043	1	embossed ..W..
59.045	1	
59.093	1	5 - embossed dots; snuff or canning jar?
59.145	1	
62.032	1	hobnail pattern within bevelled square
62.051	1	
64.042	1	lid or stemware base
64.133	3	

II. Ceramic

2.042		
21.032	2	floral, fugitive, saucer
22.002	1	blue interior, clear exterior
27.001	1	interior blue slip with molded rim, saucer, 1920-30s
28.011	2	saucer, plate
28.012	3	tureen
29.011	6	lid, plate, cup
29.012	21	plate
29.013	3	plate, saucer, platter
32.003	1	burned, plate
42.022	1	blue stencil (partial), white exterior
43.012	1	
43.022	4	white, brown exteriors
43.023	1	white exterior
45.012	1	floral pattern
46.012	1	
46.042	1	burned
47.012	1	

III. Metal

11.20	2	
11.081	1	
11.39	1	
13.032	2	1 - sheet brass
13.061	1	
21.042	5	

V. Shell

5.002		

XII Prehistoric

1.022	1	

22MO988 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

I. Glass

39.043	1	small bottle
46.093	1	
49.113	1	
59.094	1	
62.151	1	plate or stemware

II. Ceramic

2.042		miscellaneous brick fragments
29.012	1	cup
29.013	1	plate

22MO989 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

I. Glass

15.012		
17.022	1	
38.033	1	ammonia flask?
39.103	1	
42.091	1	embossed loop from "Ball" trademark
42.092	1	embossed PER....MA....
42.093	2	
47.113	1	
49.032	1	embossed ...EW...
49.033	8	
49.043	3	
49.083	1	
49.093	2	
49.113	1	
59.105	1	indecipherable partial mark
60.151	1	
64.033	2	
64.043	1	possibly exposed <u>after</u> melting
64.093	3	

II. Ceramic

13.002	1	burned ceramic
28.011	3	saucer, plate
29.012	10	plate, cup
29.013	2	saucer
43.012	1	
43.022	2	white exterior
43.023	1	white exterior
44.001	2	burned lid rim; burned pitcher? rim
2.052	-	miscellaneous brick fragments

III. Metal

11.351	2	
11.371	1	
11.39	1	
11.40	1	
13.032	1	
21.022	1	
21.042	6	3 - cast iron 1 - curved iron with threaded bolt at one end; not attached

22MO990 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

I. Glass

3.021	1	black glass
49.043	1	
49.093	1	

II. Ceramic

2.042		miscellaneous brick fragments
15.021	1	blue sponged, saucer
29.011	1	plate
29.031	2	plate
29.033	1	saucer
43.024	1	carmel slip interior and exterior; bottle mouth

III. Metal

13.091	1	oval iron ring

22MO991 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

I.	Glass		
	17.022	1	
	32.093	1	
	49.033	2	
	49.041	1	embossed ribbing
	49.043	5	
	49.103	1	
	49.113	1	
	64.131	1	external traces of green paint
II.	Ceramic		
	2.002		miscellaneous brick fragments
	17.052	1	overglaze floral
	21.032	1	floral, fugitive
	28.011	2	plate
			1 - crown pottery works, Evansville, Indiana 1891-1904; plate
	29.003	2	2 - Ohio China Company, E. Palestine, Ohio 1896-1912
	29.011	3	cup, saucer
	29.012	10	cup, plate
	29.013	12	plate, saucer, baker
	29.032	1	plate
	29.033	1	plate
	43.021	1	white exterior; cream bowl
	43.022	4	white exterior, tan exterior
	43.023	1	white exterior
	43.024	1	black exterior; jug
	43.032	1	
III.	Metal		
	9.092	1	
	11.20	1	
	21.042	1	
XII.	Prehistoric		
	1.022	1	

22MO993 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

II. Ceramic

2.042		miscellaneous brick fragments
11.002	2	

III. Metal

13.152	2	

XI. Miscellaneous

5.000		

22MO994 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

I. Glass

8.012	2	1 - embossed ..INC CAP
39.033	1	
42.092	1	Mason jar, embossed M with partial A
49.033	5	
49.043	5	
49.093	6	
49.113	2	
50.043	1	flash, base embossed SBD
50.095	1	flash
59.034	1	heavy canning jar or bottle
62.031	1	light peach color, bevelled square design
62.032	1	light peach color
62.042	2	1 - opalescent aqua, beaded pattern 2 - white, ribbed sunburst pattern, lead in glass

II. Ceramic

2.042		miscellaneous brick fragment
29.011	2	plate, bowl
29.012	3	plate, cup
29.013	1	saucer
29.022	1	plate
29.031	3	cup, plate
29.032	1	bowl
29.033	2	plate, 1 - black transfer mark Ironstone China J.F.
30.022	1	overglaze, fugitive
32.001	2	stained, plate and saucer, soft white paste

III. Metal

7.222	1	fragment of zinc cap from canning jar

22MO995 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

II. Ceramics

14.021	1	ball embossed, blue edge; platter
14.031	1	wheat impressed, blue edge; plate
17.012	2	"Canova" print; plate, cup
17.092	2	plate
29.031	1	plate
45.013	1	overglaze painted floral, fugitive; cup

22MO997 SURFACE/PLOW ZONE/SHOVEL TESTS

I. Glass

8.012	2	
17.022	2	
24.074	1	Coke bottle embossed ABERDEEN MISS
32.033	1	
32.093	3	
34.073	2	1 - bright green
38.033	7	2 - gallon jug, 1 - ketchup, 4 - pepper sauce
39.033	2	jugs
39.103	1	
39.113	3	3 - gallon jug
40.032	1	flask, embossed ...FORBIDS SALE, post-prohibition ...THIS BOTTLE
40.111	1	embossed texture, recent beer
42.032	1	embossed B..., ...ERF...
44.031	3	3 - pop bottle with embossed texture
44.032	2	1 - red enamel, probable pop bottle; 1 - embossed texture and white lettering, probable pop bottle
44.071	4	1 - Coke; 1 - embossed texture
44.072	1	embossed E..MA
49.031	5	pepper sauce
49.033	35	
49.043	1	
49.073	1	
49.091	1	embossed SH
49.093	2	
49.113	10	7 - rectangular bottle
51.113	1	flask, embossed HALF PINT
54.034	2	
54.073	1	pop bottle, embossed 4L
56.033	1	panelled, Owens Ring

I. Glass (continued)

58.033	3	1 - milk bottle, embossed ONE QUART 2 - pepper sauce, Duraglas
59.034	1	
59.035	2	1 - possible milk bottle
60.031	1	sunburst design
60.033	1	ribbed
60.153	1	stemware
61.031	1	octagonal candy dish/ashtray, Greek Key design
51.032	1	octagonal candy dish/ashtray, Greek Key design
61.032	1	octagonal candy dish/ashtray, Greek Key design
61.033	1	octagonal candy dish/ashtray, Greek Key design
62.021	1	molded rim, lead in glass
62.032	2	1 - rib and teardrop design; 2 - external ribbed 2 - internal embossed floral design
62.041	4	1 - lime green opaque, ribbed plate or lid 2 - flared rim, external vertical ribs, internal scalloped lead in glass 1 - embossed floral design, plate or bowl
62.043	1	side with vertical ribs, bottom with sunburst, lead in glass
62.091	2	1 - cup or bowl, salmon color paint on exterior 1 - plate or lid, internal tan enamel
62.133	1	
62.143	1	
64.031	1	ribbed, possible bottle

II. Ceramics

2.042		miscellaneous brick fragments
28.012	1	saucer, interior vertical fluting
29.012	2	saucer
29.013	1	plate
29.032	1	plate
29.033	1	plate
32.001	4	bowl, plate
32.002	1	
32.003	1	plate
43.021	1	white interior, clear glaze exterior, bean pot
43.023	1	brown interior, no exterior

III. Metal

7.112	1
7.142	10
8.251	2
9.092	1
11.20	1
11.261	1
11.271	1
11.281	2
11.291	2
11.301	1
11.321	1

III. Metal

11.331	2	
11.381	2	
11.39	15	
13.012	1	
13.032	8	
13.091	1	iron ring
13.132	4	
15.142	1	
19.102	1	Brass Scale Face "JOHN CHATILLON & SON/NEW YORK" measures to 24 lb
19.162	1	hoe
21.042	4	1 - cast iron, 1 - thin iron tube

VI. Wood/Vegetal

9.002	1	tree knot

VIII. Leather

1.022	1	

X. Plastic

5.000	1	

XI. Miscellaneous

3.000	1	coal
5.000		heavy granite content
14.000		

22MO997 F.1A

I. Glass

8.012	4	2 - embossed CAP 3 Bo.. 1 - embossed ...HE ZINC C...
17.022	2	
18.002	1	advertising paperweight, indistinguishable embossed letter visible
27.114	2	1 - 2 dots, 1 - 3 dots
32.093	4	2 - marked SA5
36.093	2	rectangular medicine bottle
36.093	1	panelled medicine bottle
37.113	2	
39.033	1	
39.091	1	
39.093	1	

I. Glass (continued)

42.032	3	embossed ...all (in Script)
44.031	1	embossed check design, probable pop bottle
44.072	1	Coke bottle, embossed Coca C...
44.073	1	Coke bottle
46.032	1	prescription bottle embossed 2
46.033	2	2 - panelled medicine bottle
49.032	1	gallon jug, embossed ...ON...
49.033	79	
49.093	5	
49.103	1	
49.113	27	5 - rectangular body
54.095	1	
56.033	2	2 - Illinois-Glass Co. 1916-1929
56.035	2	rectangular panelled medicine bottle
57.113	1	2 dots
59.034	1	
59.113	1	jug Owens-Illinois 1929-1954
59.114	1	Owens Ring
60.031	7	5 - ribbed tumbler
60.131	5	2 - fluted shoulder
61.132	2	multi-sided decanter
61.133	2	multi-sided decanter
62.031	1	lid or plate
62.032	2	1 - teardrop design; 1 - impressed band, possible jelly jar
62.082	1	interior bright yellow, interior white
62.131	1	fire damaged
62.142	1	plate or lid
64.093	1	melted glass
64.101	1	raised squares design

II. Ceramic

2.042		miscellaneous brick fragments
8.162	1	fluted, orange bisquet
29.001	2	saucer, cup
29.003	1	plate
29.032	1	
29.033	1	plate
31.013	1	saucer
31.021	1	platter
31.022	1	pitcher
32.002	2	stained, plate
43.022	3	brown, white exterior
43.023	2	1 - brown exterior 1 - brown interior, unglazed exterior

III. Metal

7.142	1	
7.221	3	paint can lugs
11.40	2	
21.042	11	2 - possible nails

IV. Bone

11.002	1	cow innominate with butchering marks
12.002	8	unidentified mammal

VIII. Leather

1.042	1	
5.002	1	probably shoe

IX. Rubber

13.002	1	

X. Plastic

8.002	2	black plastic fragments

22MO998 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

I. Glass

17.022	1	
46.033	2	panelled medicine bottle
46.043	4	
46.092	1	panelled medicine bottle; letter E visible
46.093	1	panelled medicine bottle
49.033	2	
49.043	9	
49.083	1	
49.092	1	letters ENG visible
49.093	2	
49.113	9	
59.033	1	"5" on base
61.15	1	stopper for inside of cork collar

II. Ceramic

2.042		brick fragments
17.052	1	underglaze floral
29.011	1	saucer

II. Ceramic

29.012	2	cup
29.013	4	plate
43.012	1	
43.022	2	white exterior
43.023	2	1 - white exterior; 1 - brown interior, unglazed exterior
43.		

III. Metal

3.051	1	.22 short, H rim fire, Winchester
11.081	1	
11.39	1	
13.032	7	
15.152	1	flexible exhaust pipe, clothes washer

IV. Bone

12.002	1	molar/premolar; unidentified bovid

IX. Miscellaneous

14.000

22MO999 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

I. Glass

9.022	1	
10.002	1	oval eyeglasses
17.022	2	
32.093	2	
33.091	1	
34.093	1	
39.031	1	
39.033	2	
39.041	5	1 - applied collar
39.043	1	embossed ..LUID
39.044	1	
39.094	1	
39.104	1	
42.072	1	embossed ...M...
44.073	1	probable Coke
46.033	1	rectangular medicine bottle
46.043	2	rectangular medicine bottle
49.032	1	embossed N
49.033	22	
49.042	1	embossed ...ME...
49.043	53	cylindrical - 9, rectangular - 2
49.073	2	cylindrical - 1
49.093	5	cylindrical - 1
49.113	15	rectangular - 2

I. Glass (continued)

52.094	1	
56.043	1	rectangular paralleled medicine bottle, embossed WCBC Co.
56.094	1	rectangular medicine bottle
57.113	1	2 dots
59.033	1	illegible embossing
59.035	1	
59.043	1	large bottle, embossed B
59.045	1	
59.111	1	improved pontil
60.051	1	stemware, heavy base
62.032	1	deep purple, irridescent, embossed dots and flowers, Carnival glass
62.122	1	glass contains lead
62.142	1	
64.031	1	melted, has improved screen pattern
64.033	10	melted - 5
64.093	4	melted
64.103	1	melted
64.123	1	
64.133	1	melted

II. Ceramic

2.042		miscellaneous brick fragments
3.002	1	doll head fragment
17.052	1	underglaze green floral transfer, bowl
23.002	1	fugitive transfer or decal, floral; plate
28.011	2	molded rim, bowl, saucer
28.031	1	bowl, molded rim
29.011	4	cup, saucer, plate
29.012	10	cup, plate, bowl; 2 with mark: "EXTRA QUALI...." "ET MON D..."
29.013	6	plate, cup, saucer
29.031	2	pitcher, thick plate
29.032	1	bowl
29.033	2	bowl, plate
30.022	1	vertical fluting, pitcher
31.012	1	cup
32.003	1	stained, plate
32.004	1	stained, chamber pot? handle
33.082	1	mixing bowl with vertical fluting
43.012	2	
43.021	1	brown exterior, jug
43.022	7	brown, gray, tan, white exterior, jug
43.023	2	white exterior, one with brown interior only
43.024	1	Bennington glaze, pie plate
44.002	1	burned
46.013	4	bowl; plate, one with partial (Unidentifiable) Havilland mark
46.014	2	lid (cannister?)

III.	Metal		
	3.052	2	1 - .38 cal pistol cartridge for Smith & Wesson, 1877 on. 1 - .22 caliber, rim fire
	3.072	2	.38 caliber, company unidentified
	5.011	1	1926 penny
			1 - white metal can fragment
	7.222	2	1 - aluminum can fragment
	8.041	1	
	11.081	1	
	11.151	1	
	11.20	6	
	11.291	4	
	11.301	2	
	11.331	2	
	11.341	1	
	11.351	3	
	11.39	7	
	11.40	1	
	11.402	1	
	13.022	1	
	13.032	4	
	13.092	1	iron ring and stay
	13.132	2	
	14.032	1	plow share
	17.052	1	
	18.052	1	
	20.071	2	bridle buckles
	21.042	14	1 - cast iron
V.	Shell		
	5.002	3	
XI.	Miscellaneous		
	3.000	1	coal
	14.000		mortar
XII	Prehistoric		
	1.022	1	

22MO999 F.3A

I.	Glass		
	39.022	1	
	49.033	4	
	49.043	1	
	49.093	4	2 - cylindrical 1 - panelled rectangular bottle
	49.113	3	
	49.143	1	purple glass - not solarized
	59.095	1	cylindrical bottle
II.	Ceramic		
	2.042		miscellaneous brick fragments
	29.012	1	
	32.001	1	stained, saucer
	43.022	4	3 - gray exterior; 1 - pink exterior
	8.142	2	1 - pink/yellow paste; 1 - gray brown paste
III.	Metal		
	4.091	1	brass shoe eyelet with wrap around fastener
	4.162	1	brass end reinforcement for cloth strap (belt?)
	7.232	16	possibly a can or pail
	11.061	1	
	11.081	2	
	11.101	3	
	11.111	1	
	11.121	3	
	11.141	1	
	11.20	55	
	11.39	1	
	11.40	35	
	13.032	18	
	13.132	5	
	21.042	2	1 - thin strap iron with brass tab 1 - cast iron
IV.	Bone		
	12.002	10	
VII.	Stone		
	5.002	1	

22MO999 F.3B

I.	Glass		
	3.012	1	4 holes, milk glass
	9.022	1	
	49.033	9	1 - rectangular body
	49.093	1	cylindrical body
II.	Ceramic		
	13.000	4	amorphous, fired clay blobs, two with nail-like impressions, one with fingerprint
	16.032	2	mug, green leaf with black outline, blue wash
	31.012	1	
III.	Metal		
	4.152	1	brass suspenders clip
	7.171	4	
	11.081	2	
	11.101	2	
	11.121	1	
	11.20	12	
	11.241	4	
	11.261	1	
	11.271	3	
	11.291	1	
	11.301	2	
	11.40	2	
	13.032	15	
	13.132	2	
	15.042	1	iron
	16.152	1	
	18.121	1	Little Gem Dime Bank - nickel plated brass in: 1902 Sears Catalog Reads: NEW YORK PAT'D AP'L 14, 1891
	20.242	6	1 - perforated iron bar with bevelled edges
	20.062	1	snaffle bit
IV.	Bone		
	9.002	1	
	12.002	33	
XI.	Miscellaneous		
	7.000		2.0 grams
XII.	Prehistoric		
	2.002	1	

22MO999 F.3C

I.	Glass		
	9.022	11	1 - decorative rim
	17.022	2	
	37.114	1	
	39.024	1	
	39.091	1	
	39.093	1	
	39.114	1	
	46.032	1	rectangular prescription bottle, embossed 1
	49.023	1	
	49.033	62	11 - rectangular panelled
	49.043	2	1 - rectangular body
	49.093	8	
	49.113	26	5 - rectangular bodies; 6 - cylindrical bodies
	59.034	1	
	59.035	1	
	59.045	1	
	61.131	1	pitcher lip
	62.022	1	baby blue, ribbed body
	62.031	3	1 - bright yellow, ribbed body
	62.032	3	fan and raised diamond design
	64.023	1	
II.	Ceramic		
	2.042		miscellaneous brick fragments
	7.011	1	clay marble
	16.033	1	mug, blue with black line and pink leaves
	17.062	1	underglaze brown transfer, tureen c. 1850
	21.014	1	molded rim with overglaze line, cup handle
	28.011	1	scalloped rim, saucer
	29.011	1	saucer
	29.012	2	
	29.013	2	
	29.031	1	thick plate rim
	29.033	3	1 thick plate base, plate
	32.003	1	burned, baker
	43.011	1	bottle
	43.021	1	brown exterior, jar
	43.022	24	gray, pink, white, brown exteriors, jar
	43.023	2	white, pink exteriors
	43.032	5	
	45.011	2	overglaze gold rim line green floral transfer; yellow and pink painted
	45.012	1	pink, green, blue, floral decal
	45.013	1	molded; blue, green, yellow painted; small vase
	46.012	1	

III. Metal

3.072	1	.12 gauge, UMC Co No. 12 CLUB 1874-1910
3.111	1	brass bullet mold with iron cover
4.012	1	probable boot buckle
4.091	1	brass shoe eyelet
4.131	1	
7.171	1	
8.361	1	
11.061	2	
11.081	10	
11.091	10	
11.101	4	
11.111	8	
11.121	7	
11.131	3	
11.141	1	
11.151	1	
11.20	154	
11.221	1	
11.251	4	
11.271	10	
11.281	9	
11.291	6	
11.301	12	
11.311	9	
11.321	7	
11.331	3	
11.39	54	
11.40	58	
13.022	1	
13.032	57	
13.132	3	
13.162	1	iron handle
16.252	1	cast iron pot leg
20.101	1	lariat swivel
20.132	1	possible single tree, may be from a plow
21.022	2	
21.042	22	4 - cast iron, 7 - strap iron
21.052	1	

IV. Bone

12.002	28	

V. Shell

1.011	2	2 - hole
5.002	11	

VI. Wood

9.001 1 tree knot

VII. Stone

5.002 4

IX. Rubber

13.002 1

XI. Miscellaneous

7.000 .1 gram

XII. Prehistoric

2.002 1

22MO999 F.3D

XII. Prehistoric

1.011 1 projectile point

22MO999 F.3G

XI. Miscellaneous

3.000 charcoal sample

22MO999 F.3J

XI. Miscellaneous

3.000 charcoal sample

22M01000

I.	Glass		
	17.022	1	
	36.041	1	
	49.033	5	
	49.041	1	embossed geometric texture
	49.043	19	
	49.093	5	1 - probable pop or beer, nineteenth century
	49.113	4	
	59.033	1	rectangular bottle or flask, Owens-Illinois, post 1929
	59.034	1	embossed pebble texture
	59.045	1	rectangular bottle
	59.095	1	
II.	Ceramics		
	2.042		miscellaneous brick fragments
	29.011	1	tureen
	29.012	5	plate
	29.013	2	plate
	29.031	4	cup, saucer
	29.032	6	cup, plate
	29.033	1	mark: "Goodwin Bros." East Liverpool, Ohio 1876-1893 plate
	43.012	5	
	43.022	2	1 - brown and white exterior - jug 2 - white exterior
	46.012	1	bowl
III.	Metal		
	1.042	1	toy pistol handle
	11.311	1	
	13.032	2	
	21.022	1	
XI.	Miscellaneous		
	3.000	1	coal
XII.	Prehistoric		
	1.011	2	bifaces
	2.002	1	

22MO1002 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

I. Glass

8.012	5	1 - embossed ...LIN...; 1 - embossed concentric rings 1 - melted
9.022	1	
17.022	2	
29.034	1	off center Owens Ring, embossed 7 on bottom
36.033	1	fluted shoulders, possible Rexall bottle
37.111	2	
37.113	1	
39.033	1	
39.034	1	
39.081	1	
44.032	1	painted letters: DA ED ICE ITS
44.033	1	
45.123	1	
46.033	1	
49.032	1	embossed "AT...," probable Atlas Glass Co. 1896-1964
49.033	19	
49.043	12	1 - cylindrical body 1 - rectangular body
49.093	13	
49.103	1	cylindrical body
49.113	13	11 - rectangular body
49.143	1	milk glass, probable cosmetic jar
50.045	1	1 - partial work, either Diamond or Illinois Glass Co.
56.033	2	1 - embossed 7/110
56.045	2	
58.033	1	embossed ...NZ Co, 2 on bottom: probable H. J. Heinz Co.
59.094	1	cylindrical body
59.113	2	(articulating) rectangular, panelled bottle with Owens Ring on bottom. Unidentified mark: dot inside diamond, inside rectangle; embossed "JOHN'S...INE, MASS. MADE IN USA"
59.114	1	
60.151	1	
62.132	1	
62.153	1	
64.033	1	
64.093	6	
64.133	5	3 - light peach color, melted, probably glassware 1 - milk glass, lead 1 - milk glass, melted

II. Ceramic

2.042		miscellaneous brick fragments
3.002	3	2 - doll heads 1 - leg with embossed IV on upper surface
6.002	1	burned
9.012	1	
12.002	1	possible lamp shade? exterior pink slip
15.012	1	sponged stamped floral in aqua, brown, turquoise; bowl
17.001	1	possible overglaze transfer, fugitive, cup
17.011	1	underglaze blue floral, saucer
17.012	3	underglaze blue floral, saucer
17.013	1	underglaze blue floral, saucer
17.092	1	black floral flowed transfer, cup
18.022	2	underglaze green floral, painting, saucer
29.011	10	platter, plate, saucer, pitcher
29.012	7	plate
29.013	9	1 - green transfer bottom mark from Trenton Potteries Co., Trenton, N.J. Organized 1892
29.031	1	plate
29.032	4	cup, bowl
29.033	1	plate
31.121	1	cup
32.001	1	burned, plate
42.021	1	blue exterior, molded floral decorations; bowl
43.021	2	brown exterior; crock, bowl
43.022	12	brown, white exterior, crock; 1 - brown interior, unglazed exterior
43.023	1	brown exterior
46.012	1	saucer
46.013	1	plate

III. Metal

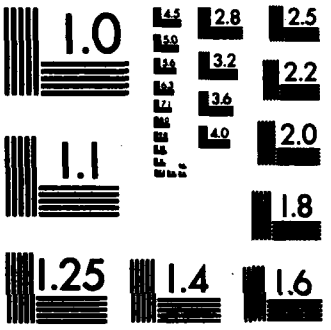
3.052	1	.38 caliber, company unidentified
7.222	1	zinc canning jar lid
11.051	1	
11.101	1	
11.151	1	
11.20	5	
11.271	4	
11.39	3	
13.022	1	
13.032	8	
13.152	2	
14.032	1	harrow blade
15.142	1	
16.172	1	
16.232	1	brass handle plate?
21.042	4	1 - cast iron 1 - tube lid? 1 - 13" iron strap, flakes at one end 1 - 15" long nail-like object

IV.	Bone		
	12.002	2	
V.	Shell		
	4.011	1	2 hole
	5.002	5	
XI.	Miscellaneous		
	3.000	1	coal
	5.000		
	10.000	1	
XII.	Prehistoric		
	1.011	3	1 - projectile point 1 - utilized flake
	1.022	2	
	2.002	1	
22MO1002		F.5A	
I.	Glass		
	36.041	1	
	37.011	1	
	37.093	1	
II.	Ceramic		
	43.012	6	
	43.013	1	
III.	Metal		
	4.161	1	brass overalls clip, labelled "FINE"
	7.112	5	
	11.081	1	
	11.261	1	
	11.291	1	
	13.032	11	
V.	Shell		
	5.002	1	
XII.	Prehistoric		
	1.022	1	

22MO1002		F.5B	
III.	Metal		
	11.20	2	
	11.271	1	
	13.162	2	iron spring fragments
22MO1002		F.5C	
I.	Glass		
	49.033	1	
	49.043	1	rectangular body
II.	Ceramic		
	2.042		miscellaneous brick fragments
	17.074	1	drug jar lid, transfer reads: .. & (B)? ..MISTS MANCHE...
	29.031	1	plate
	43.023	1	brown exterior
	45.011	1	saucer, overglaze gold rim line
III.	Metal		
	3.061	1	half molded lead shot
	7.112	6	
	8.302	1	iron staple
	11.101	1	
	11.20	4	
	11.271	2	
	11.291	1	
	13.032	18	
IV.	Bone		
	12.002	4	
V.	Shell		
	1.011	1	4 - hole, burned
	1.012	1	burned
XII.	Prehistoric		
	1.022	1	
	2.002	1	

AD-A135 990 SHARPLEY'S BOTTOM HISTORIC SITES INTERDISCIPLINARY INVESTIGATIONS TOMBIGB.. (U) COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATES INC JACKSON MI J R KERN ET AL. OCT 83 R-2365 CX4000-3-0006 3/3

UNCLASSIFIED F/G 5/4 NL



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

22MO1003 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

I. Glass

25.034	1	heart shaped; metal screw top
34.003	1	
40.033	3	
40.03	51	melted body sherds; some probable embossed and/or lettered
49.083	1	
49.093	1	
59.033	1	Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Wheeling, W. Va. 1920-1964
64.033	4	
64.093	1	melted

II. Ceramic

17.041	1	underglaze; plate
29.012	1	
32.003	1	stained; plate

III. Metal

11.20	1	
11.271	1	
11.291	1	
11.331	6	
11.351	2	
21.042	2	cast iron

22MO1004 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

I. Glass

8.012	2	
17.022	2	
32.093	1	
36.033	2	
36.093	1	
36.101	1	
37.111	2	
39.013	1	
39.043	3	
42.093	10	
45.123	1	
46.031	1	embossed measuring marks, one with number "4"
46.032	1	...BEC... ...EPT...
46.033	2	

I. Glass (continued)

46.042	1	..PA..
46.093	1	
47.113	1	
49.032	1	embossed ...RK ...NE ..OUGH ....K
49.033	33	
49.043	2	1 - ...AN... 2 - ..,KY
49.043	38	
49.093	15	
49.113	12	
56.045	1	
57.115	1	
59.045	1	
59.095	1	
59.115	1	...IN U.S.A.
60.021	2	embossed cat. figure; yellow tinted glass
61.032	1	embossed Greek Key design
61.052	1	pressed fans and diamonds design
61.131	1	
61.152	1	
62.033	1	"Carnival Glass"
64.031	1	embossed ribs and dots, light blue
64.033	2	
64.072	1	
64.093	16	
64.121	1	light blue
64.132	1	
64.133	1	

II. Ceramic

3.002	2	1 - head 1 - leg with embossed S
4.002	1	
15.011	1	wheel design in red and aqua; bowl
15.021	1	bowl
18.022	1	floral; plate
21.031	1	cup
21.032	1	green line decal
21.011	1	plate
23.002	2	bowl
27.002	1	plate
28.011	3	lid, plate
28.012	3	pitcher, serving bowl
28.031	2	pitcher
28.032	2	slop jar, bowl

II. Ceramic (continued)

29.001	1	plate
29.011	6	plate, saucer
29.012	7	cup, bowl, plate
29.013	9	plate, cup, saucer, bowl
29.031	2	plate, saucer
29.032	1	bowl
29.033	2	plate
30.011	1	saucer
30.022	1	pitcher
32.002	3	burned white soft paste earthenware; plate
43.012	1	
43.021	2	white, brown exterior; cream pan, crock
43.022	12	brown, white slips; jug
43.023	2	white exterior
43.024	1	white exterior; handle
43.052	2	burned exterior
46.002	1	
46.011	1	toy plate
46.012	2	
46.013	1	saucer
2.002		uncounted and unweighed brick fragments

III. Metal

1.032	1	harmonica reed plate, iron with brass reeds
3.052	1	.41 caliber long, double action center fire revolver
7.142	1	
7.172	2	
7.222	1	"LONE STAR ASEPTIC SPONGE"
8.282	1	
11.121	1	
11.20	1	
11.271	3	
11.291	2	
11.301	2	
11.311	2	
11.321	1	
11.331	1	
11.351	5	
11.39	3	
13.032	3	
13.062	1	
16.252	1	pan
20.071	1	
21.042	7	

IV. Bone

12.002	1	

V.	Shell		
	5.002	4	
XII.	Prehistoric		
	1.011	1	projectile point
	1.022	11	

22MO1005 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS

II.	Ceramic		
	2.042		miscellaneous brick fragments
III.	Metal		
	11.39	4	
XI.	Miscellaneous		
	14.000		

22IO1006 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

I.	Glass		
	8.012	1	
	38.033	1	hot sauce bottle
	39.033	1	embossed texture; painted lettering:...VERAGES
	44.032	1	
	44.073	2	
	49.033	16	
	49.083	1	
	49.093	1	
	49.113	5	
	54.073	1	embossed ABE...EN MISS
	55.125	1	probable cold cream 1 - embossed DES D... Duraglas (script): Owens-Illinois 1940-1963
	59.033	3	2 - base embossed with mark of Glass Containers Inc. L. A. California, post 1945 3 - Owens-Illinois 1929-1954
	59.045	1	
	59.114	2	
	62.031	1	cup or bowl; diamond and octagon design
	62.041	1	plate or lid; ridged on one surface
	64.132	1	vessel or lid
	64.133	2	1 - orange tinted glass

II. Ceramic

2.042		miscellaneous brick fragment
21.031	1	overglaze polychrome floral decal; saucer
21.033	1	underglaze green leaf decal; plate
28.011	1	molded rim; bowl
28.012	1	vertical fluting; saucer
28.031	1	scalloped rim; plate
29.012	2	cup
29.013	1	plate
29.022	1	cup
43.022	1	brown exterior

III. Metal

7.222	1	aluminum can fragment
8.301	1	fence staple
11.271	1	
11.291	1	
11.331	1	
13.032	1	perforated
13.132	1	
16.242	1	sardine can key
19.052	1	
21.082	1	chrome fragment, labelled: ...G4R.H.-2701../B(in diamond)

IX. Rubber

7.022	1	rubber shoe sole fragment

2 2MO1007 SURFACE/SHOVEL TESTS/PLOW ZONE

I. Glass

3.011	1	blue glass, 2 holes
8.012	1	
17.022	1	
30.041	1	
30.043	1	
37.113	1	
39.041	1	
39.091	1	
49.023	1	
49.033	2	
49.043	34	1 - rectangular body
49.083	1	
49.092	1	cylindrical body, embossed ..M..
49.093	1	
49.112	1	embossed ...Y...

I.	Glass (continued)		
	49.113	7	11 - rectangular body
	50.043	1	flask with Owens Ring, embossed FB
	56.044	1	
	59.115	1	rectangular body
	60.031	1	bright blue, thin vertical ribs
	60.131	1	
	62.032		sunburst diamond design
	62.052	1	teardrop pattern
	62.072	1	clear with pink and white glass underlay lead in glass
	62.131	1	
	64.033	1	
II.	Ceramic		
	2.042		miscellaneous brick fragments
	3.002	1	overglaze black painted brick
	10.002	1	1/2 side, toy cup
	28.011	1	molded rim
	28.012	1	pitcher, molded leaf
	29.011	6	plate, saucer
	29.012	13	cup, plate
	29.013	7	plate
	29.031	1	plate
	29.032	1	plate
	29.033	3	plate, platter
	31.013	1	saucer
	31.021	1	blued glaze, bowl
	31.022	1	blued glaze, cup
	31.023	1	blued glaze, bowl
	35.001	1	burned, plate
	42.022	1	white exterior with blue stencil: "...RS,"
	43.022	16	white, brown exterior, jug
	43.024	1	brown exterior; jug handle and rim
	46.012	1	plate
III.	Metal		
	11.20	1	
	21.042	2	
X.	Plastic		
	8.002	1	
XII.	Prehistoric		
	1.022	1	

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I.	Glass		
	49.033	3	
	49.113	1	rectangular body
II.	Ceramic		
	2.042		miscellaneous brick fragments
	29.011	5	saucer
	29.012	2	
	29.013	5	saucer
	29.031	1	plate
	29.033	1	baker
	31.011	2	bowl "GREENWOOD CHINA" 1886 on TRENTON, N.J.
	31.013	1	bowl
	35.001	1	plate
	35.003	4	1 with black transfer bottom mark, illegible; plate
	44.002	1	brown exterior
III.	Metal		
	4.161	1	overall clip
	11.081	1	
	11.121	1	
	11.20	2	
	11.40	8	
	13.132	2	
	16.252	1	iron pan handle
	21.022	1	
	21.042	15	1 - iron nozzle?
IV.	Bone		
	12.002	20	
XI.	Miscellaneous		
	14.000		
XII	Prehistoric		
	1.012	2	1 - projectile point tip 2 - projectile point base
	1.022	9	
	2.011	1	cord marked

END

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